密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

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Editor Expresses His Love for Americans and Britons

Why Not Arbitrate the China Trouble

By Hollington K. Tong

The Progress of Forestry in China

By John H. Reisner

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Vol. VIII No. 13

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Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

(*Continued from issue of May 10*)

FROM the standpoint of China's broad national needs, there is no doubt abont the soundness of a well-conceived railway project comteplating the linking together of all ports of China. Within the next few decades 50,000 or 100,000 miles should be built in conformity with such a plan.

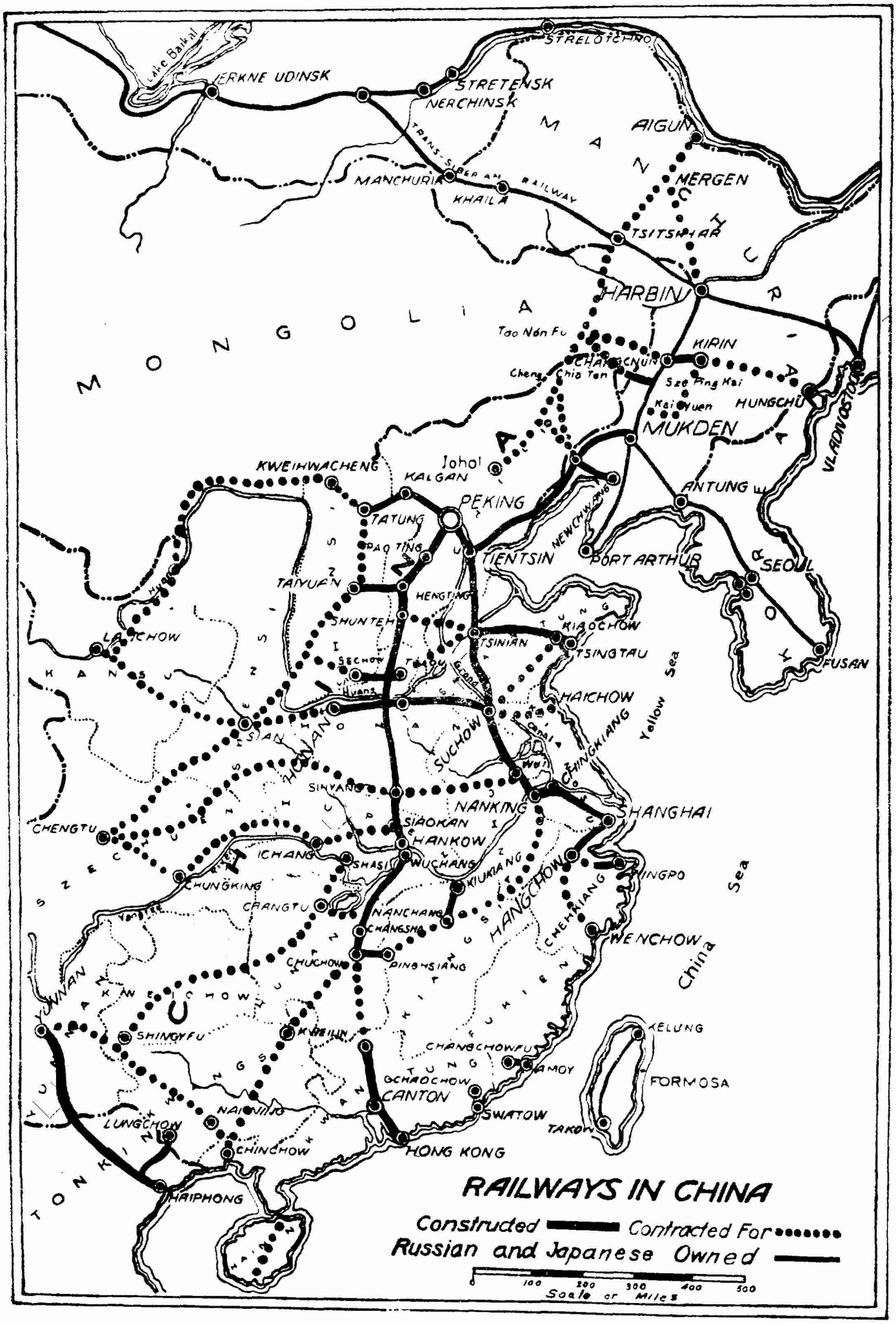
The present per capita purchasing power of the Chinese is close to bedrock, and any development tending to raise it means a tremendous increase in business. China's per capita indebtedness is low compared with that of any of the western nations even before the war, and the development of its naterial resources has only commenced. Railway investments, therefore, based on general national credit would undoubtedly in the long run prove safe and remunerative.

Practically all of the railways of North China are paying under artificially adverse conditions. Some of them are returning handsome profits that under a strong central management of the national railway system could be used in fostering railways needed for the opening up and developing of sections less favored with agricultng productivity, such as Southwest China.

The traffic on all existing lines is steadily increasing, in spite of lack of progressive fostering management and the handicap of insufficient rolling stock. A policy of allied cooperption in China after the war will assist that country, within a reasonable time, to a sound financial basis, and this will enable the financing of many much-needed aailways in spite of the fact that in themeslves they will not pay within the immediate future. Even though such a policy be agreed upon, it may be profitable to examine the proposed Pakhoi-Yunnan Railroad with a view to its prospective earning capacity, irrespective of the general credit of China.

Assuming that the proposed line starts at Pakhoi, it would run to Yamchow and thence across the coastal range to Nanning, the chief commercial city of Kwangsi Province, with an estimated population of 50,000 and second to Kweilin. From there it would extend along the Yukiang, a branch of the West River, to Poseh, at the head of motor-boat navigation. There are two suggested routes from Poseh to Yunnan—one northward to Singyifu and from there through Kutsingfu to Yunnaufu, and the other following the Yukiang River, crossing the divide near its source to the Taho River, passing through Lopingchow and on to Kutsingfu and Yunnanfu. A survey of this latter route by an American engineer reveals that althongh heavy mountain work would be encountered the cost would not be excessive and the utilization of hydroelcctric sources of motive power should be considered. The road would be a trifle longer than the French Haifong-Yunnan Railway, being about 600 miles roughly estimated, and would cost considerably less than the French road.

(*To be Continued*)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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

IT is not right that Amerians in China should let the decision of the peace conference to turn over German rights in Shantung to Japan go by without a protest from every American organization in this country, in order that our people at home may know how we stand and in order that the Chinese people may know that Americans in China stand by them in their rightful and legitimate claims. The situation is bad. The militarists in China interpret the action of the peace conference as a recognition of the superior strength of Japan over her Allies, and are now prepared to throw in their lot with her to affect the restoration of the Monarchy and the military control of China. The Chinese militarists will accept Japanese tutelage and pay Japan the price. A Prussianized China will, as did a Prussianized Germany, stifle the aspirations of well meaning citizens who would develop a strong civil rather than a military State. Furthermore, Japan will poison the minds of the people of China against the West, with the good aid of the militarists in China who are naturally not friendly inclined toward the West. American trade, interests, prestige, etc., in China will go to the winds, if the militarists have their way, for Japan will undoubtedly see to that. Thus let us, before the effect of it would be *nil*, register our protest now. We suggest that every American organization in China, missionary, professional and business, send to the American Minister at Peking with instructions for transmission to the State Department at Washington and to President Wilson at Paris an urgent message, the following of which is suggested as a tentative draft:

> " Americans in China view with gravest concern the decision of the peace conference to give over to Japan Germany's

rights and interests in Shantung, irrespective of pledges which Japan will make to return these to China, unless those pledges are accompanied with guarantees which make it patent to all that they will be made thoroughly effective within a reasonable time, otherwise all pledges regarding the maintenance of the open door of equal opportunity will become as mere scraps of paper and China will be endangered with a militarism controlled by Japan which may involve the world in another great catastrophe."

Whether you agree with the form of the foregoing statement isn't the question. Send something and that at once. We desire to also recommend similar action to the British, French and Italian organizations in China. Regardless of the reported action of the peace conference on this subject, we have our own national and personal interests in China to preserve and if we do not acquaint the world with what is happening in the Orient, our children will pay the price when the next world conflagration breaks out—as certain it will if Japan is given unlimited rights on the Asiatic mainland.

MR. Hollington K. Tong makes the interesting and practical suggestion in this week's issue of the REVIEW that the Powers be asked to assist in the arbitration of China's troubles—since it now seems to be impossible for China to settle the internal problems of the country. It is certain that the responsible Chinese leaders in all parts of the country, who place China's interests above their own personal, political and financial interests, are also ready to call the foreigners in. The way is now being paved for the reorganization of the banking consortium for the purpose of financing reconstruction in China. On May 13, in response to an invitation extended by the American government to the governments of France, Great Britain and Japan, a meeting was held in Paris for this purpose. The various banking groups were represented as follows: American group, Thomas W. Lamont; Japanese group, M. Odageri; French group, M. Simon; British group, Sir Charles S. Addis. The future participation of the Belgian group was also provided for. Mr. John J. Abbott, representing the American bankers, who has been in China for several months making investigations, received on May 17 an urgent request to return to America for consultation. The chief problem that the reorganized banking group will tackle in China will be that of the railroads, and to this end much work has already been done. Mr. Paul P. Whitham, special U. S. Trade Commissioner, a civil engineer of note who also has the quality of a good business man, has been in China working on this problem for two years. His reports and recommendations for the nationalization and unification of China's railroad system have been before the U. S. government authorities and the delegates to the peace conference at Paris for some time. This plan, combined with a similar plan for railroad reconstruction and reorganization in Siberia which is now being put into effect, will mean much in the rapid development of Eastern Asia.

THERE naturally will develop opposition to this plan for reorganization and development of transportation in Asia. The opposition in China will, in fact has already developed among those Chinese interests who are working for the Japanization of China. The Japanese, although members of the consortium, will also oppose the plan, for the participation of American, British and French interests in China will tend to neutralize any advantages they won from the peace conference. This, however, will be the time for America, Great Britain and France to take a strong and immovable stand in the Orient. With Shantung province under the control of Japan, unless there is strong assistance rendered to China, it will be only a comparatively short time until Japan controls the entire country. The presumptious plan of present day Japan to build up a second German imperialism based upon the natural resources of the Asiatic continent, may be admirable, but is altogether too dangerous to be permitted in view of what the world has just passed through. A strong hand that will guide the development of a liberal government in China now will solve the problem of Japanese militarism and force that country into a real fellowship in the League of Nations. Further encouraging details regarding the new banking consortium were given in a dispatch from London dated May 10: "The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the International Consortium to combine the interests of the banking groups in China will embody no government guarantees and will not threaten China with any possible infringement of her sovereignty. All future loans to the Chinese government or to individual provinces will be made by the group as a whole and the responsibility shared *pro rata* by the participating banks. The proposal, if carried out, would mean that particular Power would no longer have predominant influence in particular regions in China. The importance of that doctrine in its application to Japan's interests with Shantung, for example, is obvious. It is definitely laid down that no future loans will be allowed to involve the creation of special spheres of influence in China. There is strong reason to hope that the result will be a marked stimulation and development of China's transport system and the exploitation of her vast mineral resources."

CHINESE and Japanese and European interests in the Far East will be interested in the forthcoming plan for dividing the greater American fleet into two big squadrons, one of which is to be stationed in the Pacific. According to a recent issue of the *New York Evening Post*, the Pacific squadron will consist of several of the biggest and most modern vessels flying the American flag. The squadron will be stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, which is now being enlarged for this purpose.

When all the work on the great drydock is finished, as it surely will be in a very short time now, Pearl Harbor will be not only the greatest naval base in the United States, but one of the greatest in the world. Inside the harbor proper there are ten square miles of deep water, deep enough to float the largest ship in the world, with a waterfront thirty miles long, entirely free from storms and the usual perils of the sea. The drydock, when completed, will be able to accommodate the largest ships, so that they may be completely overhauled and repaired, while the workshops provide facilities for every sort of repair work, from the most delicate and minute to any maximum that may be required. The stores for naval supplies are ample to hold goods to fill the needs of the entire American fleet under a long siege, while the barracks and officers' residences were planned to meet the demands of the most exacting. The channel through which the American warships will pass as the fleet enters Pearl Harbor is four and one-half miles long, 600 feet wide, and 35 feet deep. This is not now deep enough, it is true, to accommodate the very largest of the modern battleships and battlecruisers which are under construction, but it can be made deep enough with comparatively little additional work. As it is now, the channel is fully wide enough and deep enough for all practical purposes. As originally planned, the drydock called for a structure 820 feet long, 110 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, and it would have been completed in June, 1915, had not an accident occurred due to volcanic disturbances.

The original plans for the construction at Pearl Harbor called for an expenditure of G. $5,000,000, but this has now been found insufficient. In addition to the naval dock and harbor works, the U. S. government has also established one of the highest-powered wireless stations in the world with a range of 5,000 miles and plans are now going forward on the construction of a large aviation training station.

BARON S. Goto, former Minister of Communications in Japan and recently Minister for Foreign Affairs in that country, is now on a tour of the United States. In an address before the University Club of Chicago on April 12, the Baron "enlightened" his American audience regarding conditions in China and Korea, much of which will be interesting reading in China, where a somewhat different view exists:

"If Japan had not advanced loans to China, that country would never have been able to participate in the Great War, would never have been able to send troops to Northern Manchuria and the Siberian border in those fateful months when the wave of disorganization was sweeping across Siberia and threatening to submerge that part of Manchuria over which China had maintained but a semblance of sovereignty."

He was surprised, he said, to hear that reports in this country led America to believe Japan had been taking advantage of "China's deplorable condition" and imposed loans upon her against her will.

"In all sincerity," he said, "I do not understand how such charges can be brought against Japan.

"Korea is another example—and the most deplorable one—showing how unfortunate it is for a nation to have as its neighbor a country which has little or no faculty for independent existence. I need not inform you that the annexation of Korea by Japan was due to no aggressive intention on our part. The history of our intercourse with Korea bears testimony to this statement. . . .

"Under the Japanese *regime*, the Korean Emperor had at his disposal an annual allowance of Yen 1,500,000, a sum far more liberal than was ever allowed him under his own *regime*. To secure Yen 1,500,000 under the old *regime* the Emperor would have had to impose upon his people more than Yen 3,000,000 because under the old *regime* it was nothing unusual that half the sum realized by taxation was misappropriated by corrupt officials before it had ultimately reached the imperial treasury.

"So liberal has Japanese appropriation for the Korean imperial household been that when the late Emperor died Korea witnessed the grandest funeral that has ever been observed in that country. Under the old *regime* the Korean people had to pay heavy tax to defray the cost of an imperial funeral. To the mingled astonishment and relief of the people, the recent funeral

has entailed not a cent of taxation to be borne by the masses."

AFTER having brought China to her knees at the Paris peace conference and convinced her of the uselessness of appealing to the European and American Powers for justice, Japan has turned her attention to Siberia. Baron Goto, former Japanese Foreign Minister, unmistakably revealed the territorial ambition of his country in that part of the world when he, addressing the Council of Foreign Relations, according to a cablegram from New York, declared that Japan would apply to Siberia the policies which she has developed in Manchuria and Korea if Russia invited her assistance. The sentence "if Russia invited her assistance" evidently was an afterthought and added in an attempt to cover up his country's ambition which he had possibly unintentionally disclosed in the first sentence. Baron Goto's statement gives a plain warning that some day Japan will convert Siberia into another Manchuria, and annex it later as she has annexed Korea. It is true that some of the Japanese newspapers have been attacking him for his blunder, as they call it, but he is in a much better position to know the policy of his government than they are. In pursuance of that policy, the Japanese government is purchasing corrupt Russians as its tools similar to what has been done in China. Simeonoff and Kalmykof, two young Cossack leaders, are now in Japan's pay and are doing what Tokio dictates. They are using Japanese money, Japanese arms and Japanese ammunition to create disorder in their own country in order to benefit their paymaster. They have recently been encouraged to found a Mongolian empire which, if established, would divide East and West Siberia and would eventually come under Japanese domination. It is said that this policy prompted Japan to refuse recognition of General Gaida's (Czecho-Slovak) authority at Harbin and to encourage the jealousies between him and General Horvath. Japan is a pastmaster in playing such a game, and it is well for patriotic Russians to know of it.

FOR a long time Japan has been dreaming of the conquest of Siberia. Last year she thought that the chance to realize her ambition had come when the Bolsheviks signed the separate treaty with Germany and there was general disorder in Russia. When she was asked to join the Allies in a Siberian expedition, she consented, but did not give consent that at the end of the war her troops would withdraw from Siberia. This attitude disclosed her intention of stationing troops there permanently. It was, however, not until the tide in France had turned against Germany that Japan finally agreed to the Allied plans. C. W. Ackerman, the well-known correspondent of the *New York Times*, in an article recently published in his paper, exposed for the first time Japan's treacherous dealings in Siberia. He said that one of the "fundamental principles" of intervention agreed upon was that the intervening countries were not to land more than 7,000 troops each. But Japan landed 72,000 troops, seized full control of all available means of communications, and watched every movement of the Allied soldiers and officers as if they were enemies. Mr. Ackerman said that "whenever England, France or the United States would order a lieutenant or captain to another town or village away from the base at Vladivostock on some special work, the Japanese would dispatch a major to the same place. If the Allies sent a major or colonel, the Japanese would send a general. Every time the American headquarters or the French or British army commanders in Siberia moved a soldier or a regiment, whenever an Allied soldier or officer landed or arrived in Siberia, the Japanese General Staff in Vladivostock had to be informed, but the Japanese in turn never informed any of the Allies how many soldiers they had; how many were being brought into Siberia nor where they were being sent. At first the Allies did not protest or question the Japanese policy. The Allies had agreed to work in Siberia under the supreme command of the Japanese and they continued to give Japanese headquarters their respectful support until the opposition within Siberia to the activities of the Japanese army became so great that, in justice to Russia and their own countries, the Allies had to take cognizance of the Imperial General Staff and its political agents." More of Japan's aggressiveness in Siberia will be in evidence in the near future if her territorial ambition in that part of the world is correctly gauged. All of Japan's activities in Siberia have been planned with the sole idea in mind of holding permanently the two Eastern provinces of Siberia. The execution of this plan will follow the well-known plan that brought Korea and Manchuria under the Japanese flag and which is now being executed in the Shantung and Fukien provinces of China.

A CHINESE company that sells large quantities of a low-priced commodity in all parts of China, for the last two years has been conducting an advertising propaganda against the consumption of foreign goods in China. Circulars printed by this company have been widely distributed in the interior of the country and the information conveyed by the circulars was to the effect that the Chinese people should purchase only "home-manufactured" articles. "Keep your money at home. Don't enrich the foreigners," and so on were familiar sentences used on the posters, the intention being to commercialize on

the natural patriotism of the Chinese people. When the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods in China was being organized, the actions of the Chinese company referred to above aroused suspicion, so an investigation was instituted. The investigation brought out, according to reports, the astonishing information that this "patriotic" Chinese company which has been preaching "buy at home" so eloquently, is itself more than fifty per cent Japanese owned. This information concerning one feature of the boycott is almost as interesting as that conveyed in the correspondence columns of the REVIEW this week by a Chinese who asks the question, "How are we to boycott Japanese merchandise, when most of it is labeled, 'Made in London' or 'Made in U. S. A.'?"

THE fact that the Japanese have established houses of prostitution in practically all of the Chinese cities in Shantung province; that the establishment of such places in Korea is one of the reasons for the present Korean struggle for independence; that the Japanese business man in Shanghai who has charge of the Japanese "red-light" district in this city is a member in good standing of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce—and many other reasons along the same line, probably accounts for the publication of the following editorial in the *Osaka Asahi* charging the Americans in China with the same offense:

Whether unscrupulous or not, the untiring efforts made by Americans in China to promote their interests are commendable. It is reported that they have lately established American-Chinese Young Men's Clubs in the various commercial centers in China. These clubs are visited, it is alleged, by Chinese and foreign ladies of the street, and thus Chinese young men are lured in an attempt to win over the middle classes of China. Such a policy is sordid in the extreme, but it reveals a very intimate knowledge of the weak points of the Chinese, and none but Americans could adopt any such policy. Of course, such a policy will be opposed by enlightened members of the Chinese public, and it is doubtful if it can do any lasting good for Americans, but their action is commendable in that they never get tired of trying any means to promote their interests. We pity Japan who has simply declared her policy has been altered, but who has done nothing particular to further her relations with China. At any rate, the assiduity of the Americans gives us a lesson.

MR. J. A. Mitchell, formerly of the faculty of St. John's University, Shanghai, who is now a student at Yale University, recently sent to the REVIEW the following summary of a lecture delivered at Yale on the subject "Reconstruction and Relations with Asia," which was delivered by Prof. F. Wells Williams, son of the well-known author of "The Middle Kingdom."

Asia may be said to be divided into five parts: Siberia, Japan, Indo-China and Central Asia. Of these Siberia is the Canada and Japan the Great Britain.

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Central Asia is not outwardly important but really holds the key to the whole problem.

Siberia has an economic future of greater promise than that of Russia itself. It has been cut off during the war because of the failure of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to function. This left the people self-dependent. But Siberia is now open to those things necessary for their economic life. Vladivostock is now a treasure house of stores, military supplies, and so forth. It has taken an American officer four months to measure and classify the stores there. An organization has recently been sent out from England to solve the problem at Vladivostock and distribute the needed supplies, thereby counteracting the work of the Bolsheviks. America has a plan of sending out needed machinery.

China is economically still a mediaeval society. It is an agricultural community dependent upon its soil; a country static in condition which the Manchus grossly mismanaged. But it has enormous assets: practically no debt (only 75 cts. to $1 per head, which is very small compared to that of Great Britain or France); untold wealth beneath the ground; but the greatest wealth of all in the people. Politically China is still suffering from the misrule of the Manchus, but is struggling for freedom though oppressed by foreign interference. One of the greatest properties of the Chinese is their ability to respond to ideals. If these ideals are once clearly understood they will risk life and fortune for them. So China does not now need economic penetration as much as the advice and assist-

ance of trained economic, engineering and commercial brains. A country which is not subject to military discipline is apt to fall prey to brigandage and so China is a prey now to the Tuchuns. This Tuchun system is what keeps her down to-day. It must be met and counteracted. It is being met by an element called Young China who are seeking relief by advocating constitutional methods. China has shown a real desire since the armistice to get together as a unit. This will encourage Europe and America to help her. The missionary penetration of China may in the future be called the greatest movement of the Nineteenth Century. The missionary schools and colleges are nucleae from which is arising the promise of a new China. The idea that China is going to fall a prey to any foreign Power must be dismissed. They come to us as propaganda perhaps from Japan. The League of Nations is bound to take charge of such questions as extra-territoriality and the tariff reform. Such things as the famous "Twenty-one demands" of Japan in 1915 are from now on a thing of the past.

Japan is the sea-power of Asia. Trade and the need of raw materials is what convinced Japan sixty years ago that she must give up her policy as a hermit nation. She did not wait for economic conversion; she sought it. This was not from altruism but from a sense of need. She knew she must have the raw materials. We must give up the idea that Japan is too much German; we must realize she is made up of a friendly, open people, spirited and educated, and she must be treated with honesty and good faith in a political way. Then she will be made a friendly nation.

Central Asia is the key to the whole situation in Asia. Asia so far has been reached by the sea. Russia of course has one railroad. But what of the prospects of a great trunk line across that part of Asia not reached by snow? It is perfectly feasible. China can be reached and the same road will open up the interior and the south. Germany had this in mind; by it she could have become an unmatched Power. This temptation should not be left to that Germany which may be scotched but is as yet unslain. Such a railroad should be international. The route was the great trade route of mediaeval times and can be so made to-day. The Great War has been one of liberation for the East as well as for the West. The West must give up its attitude of exploitation of the East. But one thing in particular is requisite—Japan must give up her ideas of conquest. Korea must eventually be made independent; China must be freed from all foreign aggression. Japan's policy in the Far East during the war has been almost solely one of mischief. She has made mistakes and she must be shown them. She still has war lords, she still has traditions of tricky diplomacy, but there is no doubt that she can be shown the true light.

IN view of the controversy that has been going on in China as to who really won the war, we submit the following which is quoted from an article by Mr. George Pattuelo, in the *Saturday Evening Post* for May 10, entitled, "Who Won The War?": "Who won the war? In my opinion God Almighty won the war. That is the only way I can account for the defeat of the boches. By all the laws of odds and fortune Germany ought to have beaten France decisively in 1914. Time after time in the years that followed she had victory within her grasp and let it slip. There is no way of accounting for her colossal mistakes except by divine intervention. The Allies blundered and dubbed and committed mistake after sickening mistake; that Germany's should have been even more costly is beyond human capacity for error. And so it looks to me as though Providence took care of the Allies. Hard-headed military men without much religion in their make-up have said the same thing to me. What happened is beyond other explanation. The British Fleet, the French, British and Russian Armies saved civilization through four long years of war. But God Almighty won it and the United States was most certainly His instrument to give the finishing strokes."

Why Not Arbitrate the China Trouble?

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THIS question has been repeatedly asked many Chinese and foreign observers in Peking during the past two months. The resignation on May 14 of both the Northern and Southern delegations to the Shanghai peace conference for their inability to reach an agreement over the parliamentary issue has given the question an additional interest and made it specially timely. Keen observers of Chinese affairs believe that foreigners of international repute would gladly consent to play the important role of arbitrator if both North and South would officially seek their assistance to untie the factions and settle the outstanding questions. They are skeptic about the capability of the conference to terminate the internal dispute and set China's house in order without friendly foreign aid.

Even if peace can be arranged between the Northern and Southern delegates at Shanghai, it will be only a "lull in the storm." Who will be in a position to carry out the terms which might been have been agreed upon at the conference? No one can answer the question. Most of the Chinese fear that a worse situation might be in store upon the termination of the conference. The Shanghai peace conference, after all, is not making any real headway. Notwithstanding Japan's success in undermining the patriotic efforts of the Chinese delegates at Paris and the realization by the Chinese leaders at home of serious consequences which have already befallen China partly due to her being unable to present a united front at the Paris peace conference, its sitting has been interrupted for the second time.

More than six months have passed since the promulgation of the mandate by President

Hsu Shih-chang ordering the cessation of fighting on November 11, 1918. Part of this valuable time was wasted on the discussion of the place of meeting, the name of the conference, the number of representatives and the procedure in general. Eighty-four days have come and gone since the first meeting of the peace conference on February 20. And yet not a single question of importance, so far as the public is aware, has been settled. The first deadlock occurred at the fifth session of the conference on February 26 when Tang Shao-yi, the Southern chief delegate, demanded the dismissal of the Tuchun of Shensi not only for his open violation of the armistice but because of his injustice to the Shensi people before he would discuss any further questions. This constituted a virtual ultimatum to Peking, and brought to an abrupt close the sitting of the conference. On February 28 the Northern delegates tendered their resignation to show dissatisfaction with the uncertain attitude of the Peking government. After the receipt of the report of Commissioner Chang Jui-chi, who was sent to Shensi to enforce the terms of the armistice concerning the absence of any act of hostility between the Northern and Southern forces, the sitting of the conference was resumed on April 9.

The question of the parliaments alone is difficult of solution and, as was foreseen, has brought about the present second suspension of the sessions of the conference. There is one parliament in Peking, and another in Canton. Each claims to be the legal legislature of the nation, and both refuse to yield. Another question over which the Northern and Southern delegates have come to loggerheads relates to the personnel of the new government to be instituted after China's reunion. Although there would be no question about the position of President Hsu Shih-chang, who is considered the most fitting person for the important office, yet there will be quarrels over the personnel of the Cabinet and of the provincial governments. The Constitution question is another Chinese puzzle.

The outstanding questions between the North and the South, the discussion of any of which may cause a fresh deadlock, can be simmered down to the following eight proposals, which have been submitted to Peking by the Southern delegation prior to its resignation and are now under consideration by the authorities here:

(1) The reversion of Germany's former rights in Shantung to Japan, as provided for in the Treaty of Paris, shall not be recognized by China.

(2) The Chinese-Japanese secret treaties should be made public in their entirety and thereupon denounced; and those who were responsible for negotiating these treaties should be severely punished.

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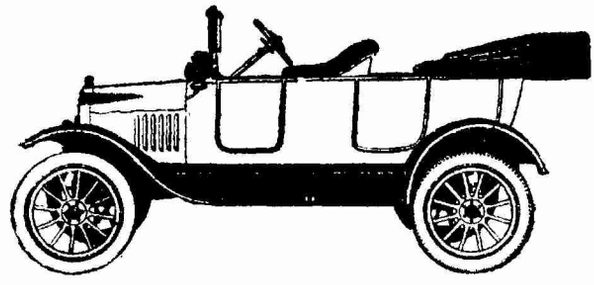

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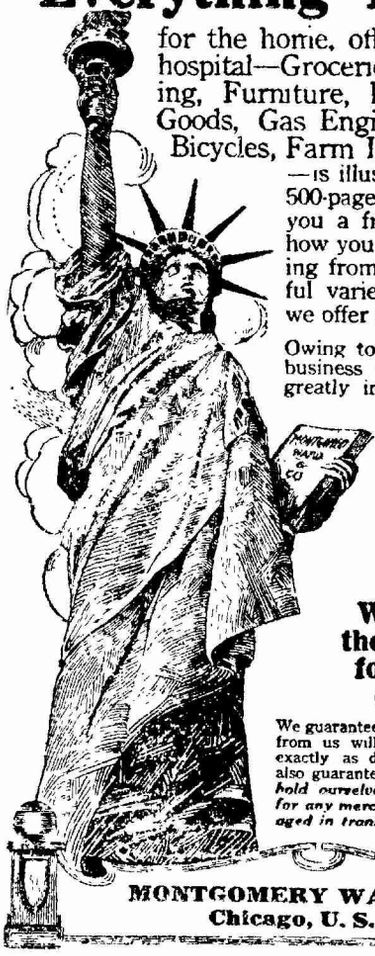

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(3) The War Participation Army, the National Defense Army and the Frontier Defense Army should be demobilized without delay.

(4) Those Tuchuns and Civil Governors whose crimes against the State have been notorious should be dismissed and replaced by honest and experienced officials.

(5) The Shanghai conference shall declare the invalidity of the mandate issued by President Li Yuan-hung on June 12, 1917, which dissolved the late parliament.

(6) A political council composed of leading statesmen of the country should be organized to direct the proceedings of the Shanghai conference; and a united cabinet composed of representatives of the North and South should be formed subject to their advice and consent.

(7) All the decisions reached by the Shanghai conference and the results of all investigations made by the committees of the conference must be approved by this political council before they become effective.

(8) The Shanghai conference shall recognize Hsu Shih-chang as provisional President, and he may perform the duties of this office until such time as the old parliament shall have reassembled and elected a permanent President of China.

The militarists in the North and South are tieing the hands of these delegates to the Shanghai conference and appear to have been urging them to adopt an uncompromising attitude towards the questions in dispute. As long as Tuchunism is rampant in China, the peace conference, after having loosened one deadlock, will thereupon soon reach another one. There is no doubt that the responsible leaders on both sides—President Hsu Shih-chang in the North and Tang Shao-yi in the South—are really desirous of a cessation of the destructive fighting that has been taking place in half a dozen provinces since the dissolution of parliament and the failure of the Chang Hsun *coup d'etat* in the summer of 1917. But President Hsu, however sincere his intentions, finds himself thwarted at every turn by a small clique of militarists who are entirely subservient to alien interests. The patriotic leaders in the South who are anxious for the reunion of China are having to deal with a similar class of militarists who are no less pernicious.

Militarism is the main obstacle to peace in China. But it is not the only one. Personal ambition and selfishness of the civilian leaders on both sides are also preventing the early unification of this torn-asunder country. Supposing that the unscrupulous Tuchuns throughout China were eliminated as a political factor, supposing that Japan truly refrained from interfering in Chinese internal affairs, and again supposing the political intriguers were silenced by forcible measures, it is still doubtful whether the Southern and Northern delegates would be able to evolve a solution of the problems now confronting them, and whether that solution, if evolved, could be carried out.

Arbitration alone appears to be the needed remedy, declared a high Chinese official who has studied this complicated situation from more than one point of view. The Powers who interest themselves in the Chinese question, in his opinion, should support the new government to be formed later. From inquiries made at various foreign quarters it is learned that they would be willing to arbitrate differences between the North and South provided that sufficient security is given that their awards will be honored.

This high Chinese official who finds arbitration as a panacea for China's ills discussed his proposal in a lengthy interview with me. He said:

"I believe that the South will welcome arbitration as a means to end the present dispute. By appealing to the Diplomatic Corps in Peking with regard to the Shensi question, it has indicated this attitude. All those who want the dispute decided in a just and fair way will have no objection to arbitration.

"Even if the present peace conference nominally settles the Northern-Southern differ-

ences, neither side will be able to put into effect successfully the program of the disbandment of soldiers, one of several outstanding questions, without foreign help. Some soldiers may be disbanded for a time, but they will be recruited soon afterwards and rivalry in militarism will start afresh. The commanders who aspire to be powerful have more than one way to secure money for the recruiting of new troops. Some of their methods to procure war sinews are the reduction of soldiers' pay and exaction from the helpless people. There will be no end of military trouble in this vast country.

"The question of the disbandment of troops, the question of parliament, the question of a constitution and the question of the personnel of the new government can, however, be settled with ease by recourse to arbitration. Emphasis should be laid that they be settled on a legal, just and permanent basis. Expedience should not be given preference, and a patched-up settlement will never work in the long run. It is only with the assistance of the Powers that this farsighted policy which should guide the arbitrators can be executed.

"The practical plan is the adoption by the Southern and Northern delegates in the presence of foreign arbitrators of a charter detailing what China should do. Following this, a body of reputed lawyers, whose tenure of office is guaranteed, should be engaged to interpret the provisions in that charter whenever there is any disagreement.

"It is, however, feared that the Tuchuns may object to this procedure of settling political differences. It is usual that in such matters objections always come from those who rely upon might and not upon right for their supremacy, although all who are standing for the interest of the people will welcome such procedure or any procedure which will bring about peace. Germany did not make use of the Hague arbitration treaty shortly before the beginning of the Great War, because she had force behind her. Those who no longer regard force as tenable will regard arbitration as the only means of ending a dispute.

"Moral force of the arbitrating Powers or foreigners can insure an early settlement of the terms of difference between the North and South, and the prompt execution of these terms. If necessary, suitable action can be taken by the arbitrators. Such an action on their part cannot be construed as intervention. It is no intervention when a case is clearly right or clearly wrong. If a gang of robbers go to a village, rob the innocent people and kill them, any person, whether they have yellow hair or black hair, can exterminate them, if they themselves are well armed, without bringing themselves into conflict with the law of that nation in which such affairs take place.

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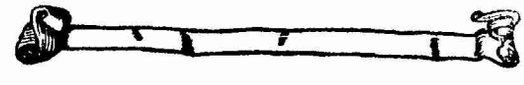
"If the disinterested Powers cannot see the soundness of this view, then why did they two months ago ask the Chinese government not to touch the Yen 17,000,000 which was deposited in the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank for the use of the National Defense Force, the maintenance of which was regarded as detrimental to the nation? The Japanese have time and again pointed out to the Chinese officials that this action of the Powers was tantamount to interference. But yet the Powers have done it in the interest of peace.

"Intervention, it is feared, may be the result if the present state of affairs continues. Failure to reach a settlement at Shanghai and the resumption of hostilities will cause foreign traders further inconvenience and monetary loss, and may lead to it. China is therefore confronted with the alternatives of intervention or arbitration unless she can bring the present situation to an end.

"It is, however, not necessary that the arbitrators should be the foreign governments. Foreigners of international repute can perform the function as well. This may do away with the taint of intervention by the Powers. In my opinion, there is no better measure to compose China's political differences and enable her to reorganize herself than this. The only people who will object to it are those who believe in force and who have something to lose when justice reigns."

Peking, April 17, 1919.



Editor Expresses His Love for Americans and Britons

THE *Tsinan Juh Pao*, a Japanese-owned paper published in the Chinese language at Tsinan, the capital of Shantung province, China, has supplied considerable amusement to the Chinese and also to foreigners generally throughout the Far East by attacking Americans and Britons and American policy in China. In an article published on May 9, the paper had the following to say regarding the "iniquitous" influence and activities of the Shantung Christian University, an American missionary school in Tsinan:

Shantung Christian University was established by the English and the Americans. They believe in God, emphasize righteousness and justice, and proclaim love and benevolence as their guiding principle. . . . From the beginning the Christian Church in China has been unreasonable and guilty of violence. History proves this. All of China's troubles and the loss of her national sovereignty are due to the Church. It is not necessary to specify these troubles, for all Chinese know about them. Originally Christianity was an important religion, but to-day it is extremely corrupt. The intelligent leaders of Europe realize that the Great War was due to the decline of the Church.

The article then continues at considerable length containing charges that the University is bribing the Chinese and provoking anti-Japanese sentiment among the Chinese of the province. On May 10 the paper had the following to say regarding the "Future of the Yellow Race:"

The people of Shantung are restless and obstinate in regard to the subject of Tsingtao. This naturally comes from love for their country. It is unavoidable that there must be some misunderstandings about this. But sooner or later the two governments of China and Japan must consult on the most suitable method of settling it because of the relationships of their common race and because of the present situation, in order that other races may not interfere in the matter. The power of Europe and America is gradually growing over the yellow race of people. We fear that there is something in the future too horrible to conceive of or imagine. We presume that the two governments must already have planned for this. If they can work out a perfect plan to solve this problem, then it will give Englishmen and Americans no chance to play their false hands, and the grievous misunderstandings between China and Japan will be dissolved. This will not only be good fortune to China and Japan, but it will be for the good of all Asiatic governments. If they do not do so, then the yellow brothers will destroy each other and the white race will sit quietly by and reap the reward. This is what Asiatic people are not willing to realize. The proverb says: "When the oyster-catcher and the oyster grip each other the fisherman gets the benefit." We hope that the governments of China and Japan will read this over and over again and ponder deeply upon it.

On May 16 a "Psychological Analysis of the Americans" appeared at considerable length, the following of which is a summary:

Everywhere there are people who have a lovely appearance but at heart they are devils. If you look only at the outward appearance, without investigating the reality, you will fall into fathomless and irremediable calamity. Such will be the fate of China if she relies on the United States. The Americans pretend to be peaceful and loving, but they increase their navy. They maltreated foreign races east of the Mississippi River so that to-day you can hardly find an Indian in the entire West, for they have been caged up in reservations. They treat eastern Asiatics as foreign outcasts. When the West opened up they secured Chinese to help them in building railroads. Later, fearing that the Chinese would compete with the white race, in 1882 they passed a law excluding Chinese coolies. In 1902 they tried to apply the same law to the Japanese which aroused Japan's hostility. They excuse themselves on the ground that the Japanese cannot assimilate Western civilization. They forbade the Japanese to enter the country by way of Hawaii. Although they made a treaty to save Japan's "face" they restricted Japanese immigration. They go to the extremity in insulting and despising other races. Such is their boasted fraternity and equality. The Chinese ought to realize these facts. Americans have honey in their mouths but swords in their hearts.

President Wilson is the next subject of discussion which the paper takes up. This article appeared in the *Tsinan Jih Pao* for May 17, the latest issue to hand:

Mr. Wilson, the President of the United States, is a hypocrite who loudly makes a pretence of virtue and duty. He brings forward a plan for perpetual peace and uses it as a means to secure the hegemony of the continents of Europe, America and Asia. In fact in every policy which he advocates his sole aim is to increase the power of the United States. Thus the freedom of the seas is designed to secure American supremacy on the Pacific, and the right of self-determination is an attempt to deprive the more powerful nations of their colonies. It is the same with every policy he proposes but his grasping selfishness is now patent to everybody with the result that he has lost all influence at the peace conference and his speeches and proposals no longer have the slightest effect. When America first came into the war Wilson's reputation stood very high and his every word and every act attracted world-wide attention. The smaller nations looked to him alone for help and Mr. Wilson, in his brutal arrogance, poured forth a shameless flood of words, and tried to deceive mankind by prating of humanity, justice and righteousness. He proposed the League of Nations and settled the terms of peace just as if he were the only man in all the world. See how he puts himself above all other nations and grasps at world power! The power of Ch'i Huan and the might of Ching Wen reached no such dazzling heights as this. But bye and bye when the peace conference was opened men began to see how clever he was so that whenever he put forward any proposal all the delegates with one accord opposed it, and whenever he spoke no one supported him in debate. I know that Mr. Wilson must be deeply chagrined to-day because not a word of his former speeches about humanity or justice or righteousness have the slightest chance of realisation. Alas! Mr. Wilson's bid for power is a more dismal failure even than Sung Hsiang's. All the questions before the peace conference have been discussed and decided in their turn, but what chance is there for a single

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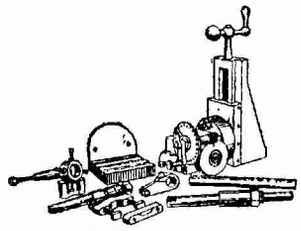

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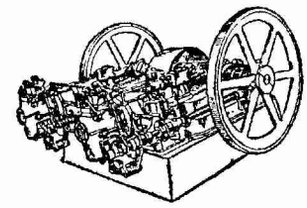

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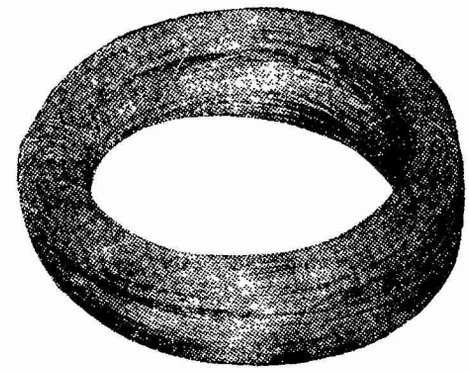

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one of Wilson's proposals to be passed by the conference? These are facts patent to all who have eyes to see. Wilson should haul down his flag, silence his drums, and bow his head in grief, for of a thousand million words not one shall be realized in practice, but still he impudently practices his tricks and tries to cheat the nations and sow the seeds of discord among them for his own selfish purposes. He should realize that his reputation is ruined and his credit destroyed and that despite his name he no longer inspires respect (Note:—This is a play upon the Chinese Character "Wei," part of Mr. Wilson's name in Chinese). Today, alas! what result can Mr. Wilson show for all his former speeches, what sort of appearance can he make before the peace conference? And as for those who used to look up to Mr. Wilson and put their trust in him, to-day when they see his condition what must their feelings be like! Alas! alas! this is the present position of President Wilson!

Correspondence

Urges China to Sign the Peace Treaty

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

The decision of the Chinese government to instruct its delegates at Paris to sign the peace treaty under protest even if the Allies and America would not agree to a modification of the terms to be embodied therein with regard to the Kiaochow question, is being widely commented upon. It was made at a special conference of the Cabinet Ministers and other high officials held in the presence of the President on May 13. Some of the reasons influencing this decision were: (1) Japan has given assurance to the peace conference that she would restore Kiaochow to China although she would retain the economic rights formerly belonging to Germany; (2) unless China signs the peace treaty simultaneously with the other Powers, the Chinese government must deal with Germany and Japan by itself and then China cannot enjoy the protection of the League of Nations Covenant; and (3) as the League of Nations will do considerable good to China and other countries as well, China should make a noble sacrifice. If additional reasons are needed why it is too cheap for China to imitate the example of Japan by threatening to withdraw from the peace conference and why it is better for her to sign the treaty, they are these. After the signing of the treaty there will still be a possibility that the new parliament to be formed upon the reunion of China may refuse to ratify it. Even if the treaty thus signed is ratified, an appeal can be made to the League of Nations after its formation when any of the terms with regard to Shantung can be construed as an attempt on the

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part of Japan to seek political expansion or domination of that province.

President Wilson cannot but support such an appeal from China. It may be remembered that in introducing the League of Nations plan at the second plenary session of the peace conference on January 25, he said: "There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements which perhaps cannot be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decisions we shall arrive at here. I can easily conceive that many of these settlements will need subsequent consideration; that many of the decisions which we shall make need subsequent alteration in some degree." This statement of President Wilson holds out a new hope that the injustice done to China by the present Kiaochow settlement in Japan's favor may be redressed in better circumstances. Keeping these few possibilities of having an opportunity to have China's wrong righted, it is not nadvisable for her to decide to sign the peace treaty now. When the more favorable moment arrives, China can reopen her case. It is hoped that the Chinese delegates at Paris have already paved the way for a re-hearing of it in future if the terms to be incorporated in the treaty should prove unworkable or should be found injurious to China's integrity and sovereignty and would thus be contrary even to the professed wishes of Japan, which openly declared her intention of retaining only the economical privileges in Shantung.

The boycott of Japanese goods as an expression of the indignation of the Chinese at Japan's victory at Paris over the Kiaochow question secured by hook or crook, which is now going on from one end of the country to the other, is an effective weapon to a people who are militarily weak, but it is feared that this movement, like similar movements before, is doomed to failure. As a rule the Chinese people are enthusiastic at the beginning, and their enthusiasm gradually cools down. Besides, in their midst there may be unpatriotic men who take advantage of the low prices of Japanese goods on account of the boycott and place orders with Japanese firms for vast quantities of such goods from which they make good profits. A few years ago there was a movement to boycott Japanese goods, but it was later discovered that one of its promoters had purchased much goods from Japan at a reduced price while many of his fellow-merchants who were sincere in their refusal to trade with the Japanese suffered immensely. Another point worth considering is that the small shopkeepers suffer the most while the advocates of the movement, who are usually students or big merchants or public men, are not much affected. In pointing out these few defects of an ineffective boycott movement, we have not the least desire to discourage those patriotic Chinese who have been refusing to deal with the Japanese, but the defects as mentioned are worthy of serious attention.

STUDENT.

Peking, May 21, 1919.

"How Can You Boycott Japanese Goods 'Made in London or U. S. A.'?"

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Many people ask me whether this or that is Japanese goods? I simply answer them, "I don't know," because I can't tell as they are marked with "made in London" or "made in U. S. A." I wonder why the English and the American manufacturers, or rather their governments, are so generous as to let the others print their names on the products the others produce. So many of us won't buy anything foreign made for fear of being cheated. Can the English and Americans see how this will effect their trade in China? I wish that those who are enthusiatic in carrying out a boycott against that particular country will make out a list of articles that nations make. Once a Japanese friend of mine said to me, "You said you have nothing Japanese, eh? But I see everything you use is either made by us or of our stuff." This is true. We have so many useful and necessary things of Japanese make that we can't do without them. Will those who are interested in developing industries see to it that they should give the people something for substitution, and investigate also what native things already existing can be used in their places. I hate to see the words [抵制日貨] written only for fashion by some school boys on the posts. Boycott is too serious and too important a

matter to be played with. Will the parents and school teachers tell them not to do so again and at the same time forbid them buying our enemy's goods? I hope that the boycott will be carried out quietly and calmly.

L. C. SHEN.

Shanghai, May 15, 1919.

Even the Censor Liked to Read the Review

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

Inasmuch as this office has now ceased to operate as a censorship station we wish to kindly request you to discontinue mailing this station a copy of your valuable publication. We wish to kindly thank you for having placed this office on your courtesy list. MILLARD'S REVIEW proved of very practical value to the members of this office in informing them in matters relating to the Orient. This publication was one of the most popular among both officers and enlisted personnel of all those received at this station.

W. B. D.

Office of the Cable Censor,
San Francisco, April 25, 1919.

Notes from Peking

The wife of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, president of the Law Codification Commission, died of pneumonia on Wednesday, May 14. Many of their friends extend to him their heartfelt condolence.

The Central government has cabled to its delegation at Paris to the effect that China would sign the peace treaty subject to reservations with regard to the cession of the late German rights in Shantung to Japan.

The father of J. C. Ho, secretary to the President, died three weeks ago at his Peking residence and the funeral service took place this morning (Saturday, May 17). It was attended by many of Mr. Ho's friends.

Mrs. Nathan and her two little daughters departed from Tientsin on Tuesday, May 13, travelling by rail *via* Korea to Yokohama, where they will take the *Suwa Maru* to Seattle. Mrs. Nathan will be absent for the summer.

It is officially reported in Peking that Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang and other Chinese delegates to the Paris peace conference have cabled their resignations to the government. The President has refused to accept their resignations.

President Hsu Shih-chang has replied to the letters of resignation of Tsai Yuan-pei, Chancellor of the Government University, and Lu Chung-yu, Director-General of the Currency Bureau, in each case refusing to grant permission to resign.

Miss Raeburn, the private secretary of Stewart P. Elliott, of the Grace China Company, has been temporarily attached to the staff of the American legation and is employed in the office of Julean Arnold, the Commercial Attache.

The government has received telegrams from the Tuchuns of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Hupeh urging that every effort be made to retain the present cabinet in office, and pointing out that it would be unwise to make any change at the present moment.

The Chinese-American Club held its monthly meeting on May 14 at the home of Julean Arnold. Mr. Arnold on this occasion showed the members a number of films illustrating American industries. This club came into existence over a year ago.

At an enthusiastic meeting held on Monday night, May 12, at the Peking Y. M. C. A. the financial campaign of the Peking Social Service Club was launched. The club has secured ten men to serve as captains of the teams who will raise $2,000 within a week.

Following the example of their Peking comrades, the school boys of Tientsin have formed a Tientsin Students' Union, the purpose of which is to secure united effort and efficiency among the students in Tientsin in the common object of serving their country

The Peking Police have decided to regulate the price of foodstuffs according to the following scale: The price of rice of superior quality should be limited to 9 coppers per catty, that of wheat flour, 7 coppers; millet flour, 6 coppers; and maize flour, 5 coppers.

Lieutenants Frank Smit and Lada Kaigl, the two Czech officers whose concert at the French legation last Monday was so favorably received by Peking's amateurs of music, gave a second concert in the dining hall of the Wagons-lits Hotel on Thursday evening, May 15.

Hugh C. Stanard, a student interpreter attached to the American legation, has returned to China and arrived in Peking yesterday, May 16. Mr. Stanard came to China as a student interpreter in the fall of 1916. In September he joined the British Coolie Service as a 2nd-Lieutenant.

Two students of the Tsing Hua College were arrested last Monday, May 12, in connection with the organization of a lecture campaign on the subject of Shantung, and further telegrams have been sent to Paris

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by the students urging the delegates to abstain from signing the treaty in its reported form.

The Shantung M. P.'s have now come forward with a new proposal regarding the repayment of the Japanese loans on the Shantung railways and the abrogation of the Railway Agreement. They have urged the provincial assembly in Shantung to address a petition to the government on the same subject.

The President has received a telegram from General Tsao Kun, military governor of Chihli, in which he said that if he did not receive $3,000,000 for the payment of his soldiers and other military expenses within one week, he could not be held responsible for the conduct of his troops at Hengchow, Hunan.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Coltman, of the Mongolian Trading Company, Kalgan, after spending a few days with Dr. Robert Coltman in Peking, have returned to Kalgan. To-day (May 17) they leave by motor car across the Gobi Desert to Urga, and on this occasion take with them Mr. Andrews and his party.

Mr. and Mrs. Belin, of the American legation, are returning to the United States on leave of absence May 26. They will be accompanied by their son, F. L. Belin, Jr., and his governess, Miss Wolfe. Mr. Belin is taking the examinations for a permanent post in the American diplomatic service some time next week.

A public concert under the auspices of the Music Students' Club was given at the Peking Pavilion on Wednesday, May 14. A large number of music lovers were present. The purpose of the entertainment was to interest the general public in the work of the club and gain support for the school, which will be continued along broader lines next fall.

W. Purdom, forestry expert in the Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications, who has been for several months at various new timber reservations along the Peking-Hankow Railway supervising the planting of seedings and saplings, has returned to Peking, and under medical advice is applying for three weeks' leave of absence on account of his being badly run down.

William R. Giles, who recently visited Seoul representing the *Peking & Tientsin Times* and the *Chicago Daily News*, having been handed Yen 1,000 to be used for charitable purposes has contributed Yen 750 to the Severance Hospital to be used in giving aid to the wounded and for other work of the hospital and Yen 250 to the Foreign Committee for Korean Relief on May 13. He has now returned to Peking.

Prime Minister Chien Nun-hsun gave a large luncheon at the President's Office last Saturday, May 10, in honor of M. Oudendijk, the new Netherlands Minister. In addition to the members of the staff of the Dutch legation, Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Chin Yung-peng, Minister of War, and various officials attached to the Cabinet, the Foreign Office and the Ministry of War were present.

Educational circles are still in a state of excitement and uncertainty as a result of the unfavorable decision by the Paris peace conference with regard to Kiaochow and the consequent demonstration resulting in the burning of Mr. Tsao's house and the beating of Minister Chang Chung-hsiang. The heads of the various schools have either resigned or threatened to do so, while the students are discussing the refusal to attend classes, which is tantamount to a strike.

Roy Chapman Andrews, Associate Curator of Mammalogy in the American Museum of Natural History, and Mrs. Andrews, accompanied by two Chinese taxidermists and a Chinese servant, departed from Peking on Thursday morning for Kalgan, whence the entire party will travel by motor car across the Gobi Desert to Urga. Here Mr. Andrews' expedition will make its headquarters for several months and from this base collect the fauna of the Central Asian plain and the Siberian forests.

Dr. S. T. Liang, proctor of the Naval Medical College in Tientsin, was murdered on Wednesday afternoon, May 14, in East Wall Street near the Y. M. C. A. While Dr. Liang was sitting in the motor car waiting for his wife to come out of the office of a dentist, a man rushed at him and stabbed him in the throat, cutting the carotid artery and killing him

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almost instantly. Dr. Liang was a popular man in Tientsin, and it is suspected that the assailant mistook him for another man, whose death might have been desired for political reasons.

Willing Spencer, the successor to Rogers S. Greene as president of the Harvard Club of North China, gave an "at home" to the members of the club and their wives on Wednesday, May 14, from 5 to 7 p. m. Fifty guests were present, including practically every Harvard man in Peking, as well as the following representatives of other colleges: The American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch, University of Wisconsin; Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Tenney, Dartmouth; Julean Arnold, University of California; Major and Mrs. W. S. Drysdale, West Point; Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Simmang, University of Texas; and the Rev. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter, Yale.

About thirty Chinese and foreigners interested in racing met at the quarters of the International Press Club on May 14 to complete arrangements for the organization of the new International Race and Sport Club. Hsu En-yuan was elected temporary chairman with General Munthe, Major Wearne and W. Grave and C. L. L. Williams as advisers. Upon the motion of Major Wearne, committees on land, finance and rules were elected, their respective chairmen being Wang Yi-tang, Speaker of the Lower House; Kuo Tsin-yun, chief secretary of the Cabinet; and L. R. O. Bevan, professor of the Peking Government University. The policy of the club is to encourage amateur riding and to cooperate with the Peking and Tientsin Race Clubs to build up racing in North China.

Peking, May 17, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

The Hankow Y. M. C. A. is now conducting its Fifth Membership Campaign. Up to this campaign, there are already 1,037 members.

The Russian Municipal Council has issued a set of regulations for mosquito prevention which it urges all residents to lend a hand in carrying out.

Y. Yebiko has been appointed agent for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hankow, in place of S. Aoike, who has been lately transferred to the Keelung office.

The Hankow Philharmonic Society will hold the last concert of the season on May 15. W. J. Watt and Mr. Baker are now working upon the program.

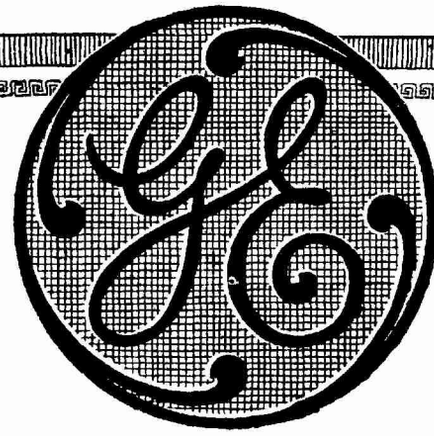
The football season 1918-19 has now come to a close and has been voted amongst the most successful and enjoyable in the annals of the Hankow Football Club.

It is reported here that Hsung Shih-ling, a leader in the internal peace movement, will soon come to Hankow to inaugurate a large factory to manufacture *kuo ho*, native goods.

A new Chinese daily called *Tah Lo Pao* (the same Chinese name as that of the *China Press*, Shanghai) has been started since May 9. It promises to be the most modern Chinese paper in Hankow.

The First Hupeh Model Factory has decided to modernize their plant. Generators and dynamos of some $20,000 worth have been ordered from Shanghai. Hitherto everything had been done by manual labor.

The Japanese press in Hankow is greatly agitated and apprehensive of the further humiliation of Japan



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over the demand concerning Tsingtao, and there is reason to believe that it is faithfully echoing the national sentiment of Japan.

The British Municipal Council of Hankow is also conducting a campaign against mosquitoes. It has been suggested to use chloride of lime as a disinfectant for drains, etc., as the latter substance is very cheap and at the same time a bugbear to mosquitoes.

Lao Shu-fen, a prominent Chinese in Wuchang, has inaugurated the Yu Hwa Farming and Forestry Co. Ltd., situated outside the Wuchang City near the Agriculture School, where a large lot of public land has been purchased to be used as a plantation.

Many Japanese firms here are engaged in gathering wood pulp, which is regarded as dross by the natives, in order to export same to Japan for the use of the paper mills. This kind of business is undoubtedly profitable as this material is extremely cheap in China.

General Chih Yung-peng, the Minister of War, last Sunday commissioned Shia Chin-ying and Tsou Tsung-kao to escort from Hankow to Peking by rail the munition manufactured by the Hanyang Arsenal, which consisted of 2,000 cavalry guns, 3,000 rifles and 400 chests of ammunition.

The weather here was very inclement during the past week. Tuesday, May 6, plunged us right into the midst of summer with a temperature of 93°. But in spite of the intense heat, the atmosphere was very damp. A big storm on Friday night, however, brought us back to the pleasant May weather.

The Changsha Y. M. C. A. has made a big success in their last campaign to raise $50,000 for the purchase of a desirable site for a new Association building in the city; $45,049 had been paid up, when a further telegram promised another $5,000. It is said the actual writing of the purchase deeds is now proceeding.

The lecture by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, of the Shanghai Union Church, held on May 5 in the Union Church Hall, was extremely interesting. The subject, "Sussex," was presented with humor, and in addition to the history of Sussex, stories, descriptions and reminiscences were also given. Mr. Darwent left for Peking on the evening of May 7.

The new civil governor of Hupeh, Ho Pei-yung, has undertaken to organize a Forestry Bureau, the purpose of which will be to plant young trees so as to distribute them among the people and thus encourage forestration. Large tracts of public ground have been allotted for the purpose. He is now looking for a suitable man to appoint as director.

It is reported that the soldiers in Fung Du Hsien, a city near the Ao Mei Mountain in Szechuan, have forced the people to cultivate opium by giving them a handsome remuneration. Now poppies are growing everywhere, but are particularly plentiful in the said city. Very heavy taxes were laid on the opium cultivators, who are groaning under the burden.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Wu-Han Returned Student's Club, the Hupeh Telegraph Administration, the staffs of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and the Wu-Han members of the China Engineers' Club will hold a mourning service in honor of the late Dr. Jieme Tien-yu on May 25 in the Tea Dealers' Guild Hall.

The cotton wool trade on the Han River has made a very good beginning this year. The quantity of exported wool has increased very much during this year. In the beginning of the season Japanese buyers were much in evidence, and for some time last year's prices were maintained. But some time later there was a distinct fall, the tremendous crop of the previous year, held back for a time, having come to market.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company has ordered a large hulk from Shanghai which will be stationed at Wu Sheh, a port on the Yangtze at some sixty miles distance from Hankow. Hitherto there have been no hulks, the steamers always calling at that port by a large native boat. The trade at that port being increased largely during the last few years, a hulk is necessary to accommodate shipping and landing.

A large granite Bank of Taiwan building situated on Sin Seng Road, the most busy street in Hankow and also a road where the Hankow consular district meets the native city, and facing Tungting Road, is being erected. The front has already been completed and has a very imposing view. The whole building is expected to be completed by September next. Though not very large, this building is possibly the most beautiful among the foreign banks of Hankow.

The death is announced of Dr. Shen, the son of Bishop Shen, on May 2 in the Hunan-Yale Hospital in Changsha, which has suffered a severe loss. The late Dr. Shen was a graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai, and also of the Harvard Medical School. He had taken some postgraduate work in America and had then

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08-537

ANNOUNCEMENT

Since our incorporation in New York State, 1915, we have done considerable business with the principal ports and cities of England, Continental Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Canada and China. In the last-named place we are specially interested. As the European War is now definitely over, the growth of Chinese imports and exports will be such that it requires us to have a branch house in Shanghai instead of an agency as we had before, in order to properly handle the ever-growing importing and exporting business in China.

We have now located our branch office in 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai. Mr. T. L. Li, formerly Manager of The Chung Hua Trading Co., Ltd., is to take the management and Mr. Thos. A. Burns, an experienced American Engineer, will take charge of the Engineering Department. We respectfully solicit your patronage and welcome you to our office whenever our service is needed.

Wah Chang Trading Corporation,

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commenced teaching in the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine. The funeral service took place in the college chapel with full attendence of the students and friends.

The meteorological analysis for April, 1919, made by the Griffith John College Meteorological Station has been published. It gives the following general description of the weather: "On the whole, a fine month, though with some broken weather. Warmer than last year." Stanley V. Boxer, who has charge of the work, announces that the Max Solar Radiation Thermometer has been broken and readings under that head must be discontinued until a new one arrives from England.

Jardine, Matheson & Company and other British firms have recently shipped from Hankow to England large quantities of red tea which were held in stock during the war for lack of tonnage and shortage of demand from abroad. Now the old teas have all been cleared up and the market will not be opened till the arrival of the first crop. The demand for the *chu* (pearl) tea, a green tea, has increased considerably, and because of an intense competition among the buyers, mostly British, the price of that tea has advanced by Tls. 4.

On May 6 there were posted in the street corners in Hankow native city many papers bearing such words as "May 7, 1915! Lest you Forget the National Disgrace." Of course this is simply a demonstration of the people's hatred toward the famous "Twenty-one demands" concluded between China and Japan. Fearing that there might be disturbances among the people, the Chinese police station instructed its constables to tear down all such papers and to be on the look out to crush any movement for a mass meeting.

Opium planting has now become an open business on the Upper Yangtze, inasmuch as the government there has regarded this as a most prosperous source of income and hence has instigated the planting of poppies, which therefore have now nearly superseded all other cereals. The country around Fowchow has been gorgeous during the past few weeks with the blossoms of the poppies. The government assesses a town and the surrounding country usually at several thousand dollars. Opium smoking is now most openly done in that part of the country.

Rev. M. G. Daniel, Ph. D., Archdeacon of the Assyrian Christian Church, gave a lecture in the Russian Municipal Hall on May 8 on the subject, "The Life and Peculiarities of the Persian Kurds, Turks and and Christian Races—with the Recent Massacre of Armenians and Assyrians." The chair was taken by A. T. Beltchenko, the Russian Consul-General at Hankow. In addition to the lecture, Mrs. Daniel gave the Assyrian National Song. A free-will offering was taken at the end of the meeting for the Assyrian Christian refugees in Siberia.

It is stated that after the cancellation of the German privileges in the Hankow-Canton-Szechuan Railway, the Peking government has decided upon the following measures, one of which is to be taken by the British, French and American legations: (1) The rights and privileges formerly ceded to Germany by China should be cancelled; therefore, China, enjoying the same rights on the said railway as Britain, France and America, has the right to raise the necessary funds herself for the construction of the line; and (2) if the three Powers concerned wish to succeed to the former German privileges they may do so by the payment of £1,500,000 which, according to the original agreement, would have to be paid by the Germans.

The contract for the construction of a cable railway to Kuling, the best known summer resort in China, was recently signed between the Lushan Cable Railway Co. Ltd. and M. Goehler, a Canadian engineer, who has had much experience in such construction. Work has been started and it is expected to have the line running by the end of July or the beginning of August. The company has a capital of $150,000 and is under the management of Dr. Marco Chu (otherwise known as Chu Fu-jen). The aerial railway will be a four cable line—two cables underneath and one cable on each side of the car. The cars will be of aluminum, a very light metal, and will carry twelve persons at a time. Coal gas produced by a generator will be the source of power, while the coke left will be sold to Kuling residents. After the completion of this railway, passengers will be taken to Lien Hwa-tung by motor car and thence to Kuling by railway. The price of the through tickets will probably be $2.40 and under favorable conditions the whole journey will be made in about an hour.

P. S. J.

Hankow, May 10, 1919.

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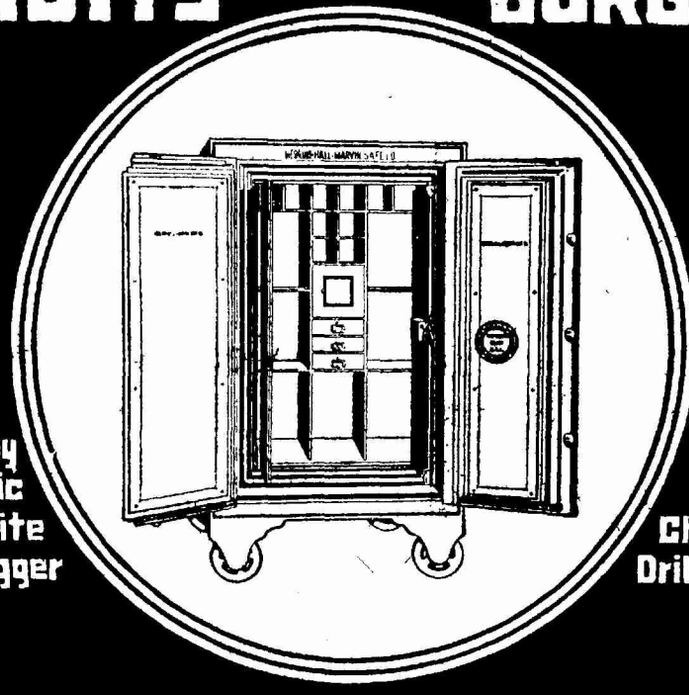

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Who's Who in China

Lu Hsueh-pu, Acting Vice-Minister of Finance

Mr. Lu, chief of the Loan Department, is now acting as Vice-Minister of Finance during the absence of Li Szu-hao, who is travelling in the South on business. Forty-two years ago Mr. Lu was born at Tung Hsiang Hsien, Chekiang.

Mr. Lu obtained the literary degree of Chu Jen or M. A. in 1900 through competitive provincial examinations. Immediately after his successful examinations, he was awarded the rank of magistrate.

In the last days of the Tsing dynasty Mr. Lu served as chief of the Foreign Affairs Section at Nanking when Tuan Fang was Viceroy of Liang Kiang, and held the same position in Tientsin upon his chief's transference to the North to become Viceroy of Peiyang. Later, he was appointed secretary to the Commissioner of Education in the province of Fengtien.

After the establishment of the Republic in 1912, Mr. Lu's official career has been none the less successful. In October, 1912, he was appointed junior secretary of the Ministry of Finance. Shortly afterwards he was asked to act concurrently as chief of the First Section of the Loan Department. In July, 1913, he was appointed to act as Chief of the Loan Department, and in January of the following year he was appointed Chief of the Confidential Affairs Section in the Bureau of Expenditure.

In July of 1914 Mr. Lu was promoted to be chief of the Loan Department, which position he has been successfully holding for the past six years. During this important period he participated in all important financial transactions, such as the negotiations for the Reorganization Loan of 1913, the successful issue of domestic loans in 1914 and the readjustment of all short term foreign debts in in 1915.

The Bureau of National Loans, which floated the Third and Fourth Year Domestic Loans, was organized under his direction. Mr. Lu has been advocating the strict prohibition of reckless borrowing of foreign loans by the provinces, and the Ministry of Finance has been acting upon this suggestion of his.

During the last few years China has managed to make large reductions in her former domestic and foreign indebtedness. The average repayment of foreign debts in the last six years has been $130,000,000 yearly. Part of the credit for this goes to Mr. Lu.

Since Mr. Lu's assumption of the office of chief of the Loan Department, ten drawings and sixty-three coupon payments of domestic loans have been made, amounting in all to $46,810,213.85. The punctual repayment of domestic loans has always been insisted upon in order to win the confidence of the people.

Mr. Lu is a hard worker and is well known to foreign bankers, with whom he has many dealings. He is popular in Chinese banking circles. He was elected auditor of the Bank of China at the general shareholders' meeting in 1918.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

May 7. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, delivering his address seated states that Germany refused to acknowledge that it was the only guilty party in the war, although as was acknowledged in 1914 Germany had committed a great wrong upon Belgium for which it was prepared to make reparation; Germany (continued the Count) was not altogether unprotected as the Allies were pledged to a treaty upon President Wilson's "fourteen points," which the whole world supported.

May 9. The German Government issues a proclamation denouncing the terms of peace as unbearable; another proclamation assures the inhabitants of East Prussia that the utmost will be done to ward off the dangers threatening them, the statement being made that the proposed territorial changes in East Prussia are irreconcilable with President Wilson's principles.

May 11. Count Lichnowsky, formerly German Ambassador to London, declares that Germany should under no circumstances accept the peace treaty, adding that a rupture in negotiations was the only right tactic.

May 12. The Allied Armies hold themselves prepared to advance into Germany in case the Germans refuse to sign the treaty of peace.——Great Britain and France come to an agreement regarding the division of the Cameroons and Togoland; it is announced that the mandatory system is not to apply to these former German possessions.——The Council of Ten at Paris fixes upon the frontiers of Austria so that the Lower Tyrol will be given to Italy, thus giving Italy the commanding heights instead of Austria.——The German delegates at Paris submit a complete, independent scheme for a League of Nations, including an additional clause providing for an International Labor Organization; the main difference is that Germauy proposes a Congress of States and an International Parliament.

The Peace Conference Reports Show Very Clearly - - - -

That there exists in America and England a monumental ignorance as to what is really going on in the Orient.

That the people in America and England in spite of the lesson learned from Germany still accept the statements of certain oriental diplomats at their face value.

That Japanese propaganda in America and England has so blinded the people as to real conditions that American and British statesmen who do realize the peril are powerless to do anything because public opinion does not back them up.

That unless the people in America and Europe do wake up to what is happening in the Orient, there is certain to be serious trouble in the near future.

Every foreigner in China and every Chinese who thinks at all believes in his heart that these facts are true—the only difference being in the intensity of the feelings. If we are to prevent another war we must make the people at home understand the facts.

If you have a friend at home who edits or writes for a newspaper; who is influential politically or in business; or who is in any kind of a position where he can influence others—then you owe it to your own best interest to keep that friend informed as to what is happening in China and Japan.

You can do this easily and efficiently by sending that friend a subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW. The subscription price abroad is $5 (U. S. Currency). Fill out the attached blank to-day and start the good work at once. We shall take pleasure in writing your friend and notifying him or her of your gift.

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May 14. Numerous relaxations in the enforcement of the blockade against Germany are announced at Paris by the Supreme Economic Council and Germany is informed that the blockade will be removed as soon as she formally accepts the terms of the treaty of peace; plans are perfected for reestablishing a close blockade of Germany in case of a refusal to sign the treaty.

May 15. The announcement is made at Peking that the whole of the Chinese delegation at Paris had resigned; it is understood that the Peking government had previously given them instructions not to sign the peace treaty.——The Council of Five at Paris arrive at a decision to occupy Schleswig pending the holding of a plebiscite to determine its future.

May 20. The German delegation requests an extension of time until June 15 on the score that new Notes now being prepared cannot be delivered before that date.

CHINA

May 12. Following a Note from the United States, a meeting is held in Paris of the delegates of the Consortium banks at which a general agreement is reached to combine their interests in China for the purpose of making loans to the Chinese Government; provision is made for the inclusion of the Belgian group.

SIBERIA

May 21. In order to counteract Bolshevik activity in that neighborhood, the local residents of Blagovestchensk and the Amur Shipping Company place the sum of Roubles 300,000 at the disposal of the Committee for the Reconstruction of the Army.

GENERAL

April 30. The U. S. S. superdreadnought *Tennessee*, 23,000 tons, carrying 12 14-in. guns, is launched.

May 12. Advices from Simla, India, indicate that the British are making satisfactory progress against the Afghans.

May 16. The Afghans attack the British position at Dakka, but are driven off.

May 19. The British troops operating against the Afghans report that they completely hold the crest of the ridge west of Dakka, Sherebad Cantonment and Robat Fort.

May 20. A coal shortage is threatened at Melbourne, Australia, as the result of a shipping strike.

Men and Events

A dinner was given by the American Returned Students' Club at the Great Eastern Hotel on Friday evening, May 23.

Dr. James P. Connolly, appointed Clerk of the United States Court for China, has arrived in China. Dr. Connolly is accompanied by his wife and daughter.

The Shanghai Baseball season will begin on Sunday afternoon, May 25, when the Shanghai Baseball Team will play the *Wilmington* nine at the Race Course.

The marriage took place on May 14 of Warrack Wallace, of the Standard Oil Company, Kiukang, and Miss M. A. Kendall at the United States Consulate in Yokohama.

R. D. Bunn, of Andersen Meyer & Co., Shanghai, is planning to depart for America at an early date. Mr. Bunn has recently resigned as chairman of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club.

News was received by cable of the death at Phildelphia of Simon B. Fleisher, father of B. W. Fleisher, proprietor of the *Japan Advertiser* and editor of the *Trans-Pacific*, Tokio, Japan.

The Canton Christian College has announced a number of courses in Scientific Agriculture for Chinese students. These courses include chemistry, biology, animal husbandry, horticulture, and farm crops.

News has been received of the marriage of C. H. Fong, a recently returned student from Paris and formerly a member of the staff of *L'Echo de Chine*, Shanghai, and Miss Y. T. Hou on May 18 at Peking.

The Shanghai Horticultural Society held its annual spring flower show at the Town Hall on Wednesday and Thursday, May 21 and 22. Prizes were awarded by the committee for essays written by school children on the show.

The China Mail Steamship Company's liner *Nanking* will take American troops to the United States from Siberia on the next trip home. The *Nanking* sailed from San Francisco on May 10 and after making the regular trip will proceed direct to Vladivostock, then back to the United States.

The death occurred at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, on Sunday, May 18, of John Hays, of the

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law firm of Ellis & Hays, following an attack of cerebral menigitis. The funeral services took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday, May 19, the Rev. A. J. Walker officiating.

The Municipal Council has named the following as members of the special Vice Committee: Skinner Turner, T. Ibukiyama and A. Brooke Smith. Those named on the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee are: Dr. F. W. Rawlinson, L. E. Canning, and Mrs. C. F. Remer.

Milton T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, will speak at the American Song Service on Sunday, May 25, at the Palace Hotel at 5 p.m. His subject will be, "A Healthful Atmosphere." This is the second of a series of three talks given by Mr. Stauffer.

Out of an enrollment of 250 at St. John's University 200 will complete their term's work. This is due to the fact that more than 40 students have been expelled from the University as a result of the recent trouble with the faculty. The students remained away from their classes without permission.

The United States Trading Incorporation, importers and exporters, of San Francisco, has opened an office at No. 10 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. The manager, George W. Brush, is living at the Astor House Hotel. The company is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and is a specialist in grains.

A Grand Lantern Outing at the Temple of Agriculture, Peking, has been planned by the American Men's College Club of Peking for their annual spring outing on Saturday, June 7. A general entertainment will be given, including athletics, fireworks, singing and dancing, by moonlight. An admission of Mex. $1 will be charged.

According to news received on May 19, the American seaplane N. C. 4 arrived at the Azores on May 17 after a flight of 10 hours and 19 minutes. The N. C. 1 sent a wireless signal that she was in distress and had lost her way in the fog. Destroyers are searching for her. No news has been received regarding N. C. 3.

The British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. has offered two scholarships for the education of two Chinese students at Trinity College, North Carolina, U. S. A. The scholarships cover all travelling, educational and other expenses from the date of award to the time of the students' return to China. Candidates for the scholarships are limited to schools in Kwangtung province.

It has been announced by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board that the temporary normal line established in 1914 and 1916 for the accommodation of small craft on the Pootung shore from the Shanghai Dock & Engineering Company's wharf to the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung wharf, is withdrawn, and the original normal line of 1906 and 1912 has been reestablished.

An American woman in Shanghai has a black silk fan which originally came from Cuba and which has been in the possession of her family for several years. A few days ago she gave it to her boy with instructions for the fan to be taken to a Chinese shop to be cleaned and repaired. Within about an hour the Chinese returned with the fan in a badly broken condition. As

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he returned it to his mistress he said, "Fan have fall on floor and break. No good—Japanese make."

A letter mailed out by the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai gives an account of the work done for the soldiers, and Chinese laborers in France. The canteen has been much appreciated by the Chinese, especially the consignments that have come from China in the way of food, etc. The British Y. M. C. A. have loaned their cinemas for the entertainment of the Chinese and other activities have been provided in the way of games, athletics, as well as educational and religious activities. Twenty-eight Chinese secretaries have been sent to France from China in addition to some forty or fifty who were recruited in America, according to the letter.

Charles T. Stork & Co., Inc., an important American import and export firm, is now opening an office in Shanghai, which is to be managed by G. M. McMillan, who reached here about a week ago. The Stork Company for years has had an extensive business in Europe, South America, Canada and the Dutch East Indies, but has never been represented in China except by an agency at Hongkong. The company has offices at Kobe, Manila, Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya and Singapore. Its offices in Europe are in London, Holland, Paris, Havre, Barcelona and Brussels. Mr. McMillan, the manager, is living at the Astor House Hotel. He is accompanied by Mrs. McMillan.

08-544

One of China's Sorrows

BY ANNA B. GAY GASTON

WHOEVER it was who gave to the Yellow River the name of "China's Sorrow" must have overlooked many things in order to arrive at this decision of pre-eminence. It is not the purpose of this article to contest that distinction but to call attention to another sorrow which is tearing at the vitals of the country.

One hesitates to recommend reforms to China in her present plight of inability to institute them; yet, with the courage of a noted statesman, China may say, "When shall we be stronger?" Strength will truly come only with moral well-being. Let us then plead that the new China which her every well-wisher would see, shall bravely face each element of weakness, root up each noxious weed, and plant instead the fairest flowers of truth and righteousness. The first element of success in reform is to recognize and acknowledge the existence and extent of evil. Now China is so vast in extent and transportation so difficult, that few people can speak with authority of the country as a whole. Comparatively few have first hand knowledge of conditions as they exist in the four corners of the country.

Where one cannot offer information from sight of of his own eyes the only safe course is to offer information from eye witnesses long resident in a given locality. I have done this regarding the matter of which I shall write—foot-binding, China's *peculiar* sorrow. I have also read such references as may be found in standard authors. From a number of these I quote one which I think will be accepted as the latest and most authoritative. Bishop J. M. Bashford in his "China—an Interpretation," writes thus of foot-binding, page 130, paragraph 6: "Cramping women's feet into so-called 'golden lilies' originated probably A. D. 900-970, though referred by some to a period several hundred years earlier." He quotes, "The fashion is ascribed to one of the concubines of the last princes of the late T'ang dynasty (A. D. 934)."

Some say that an ancient ruler was displeased that the women of his household "ran about" so much and imposed this binding to keep them at home.

Another says that a certain princess had a deformed foot, the smaller toes of which turned under. She bound the other foot that they might not look different. The ladies of her court and the common people in general taking it as a fashion adopted it. But all these are merely tradition. We may conclude with Bishop Bashford that, "As to how the custom originated there is no trustworthy evidence." This author follows with a very correct description of the method and manner of binding. "The binding usually begins when the girls are from three to five years of age. It consists in binding the smaller toes under the foot, and of binding the large toe upward and backward in such a way as to make a bow of the foot, and in such a manner also as to make the foot to a considerable extent the extension of the limb in a straight line. The effect is always to deform the foot, sometimes the bones are crushed in the process, and usually the woman is crippled for life." Thus this author affirms without reservation the existence of the evil and catalogs it among the customs of the country without reference to its extent. Those sightseers who skim along the coast line of China peeping in at

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her great port cities and joyfully announcing "China's feet are unbound," are as good authority as the astronomer who levels his lens at the moon and affirms it is not made of green cheese. Both are right as far as they go. China's coast line is only the fringe of her garment. When we speak of China let us be understood to mean from North to South and throughout her great interior provinces. I have noticed in Shanghai and in Canton that very few tightly bound feet are seen in public. This is encouraging, but do not think that the good work is complete. A far greater China lies out beyond these cities. In recent years government schools for girls have passed commendable resolutions regarding the binding of girls' feet. This is having some effect, but it is a movement that needs the combined aid of every righteous influence in the land.

When all honest, open-minded people both foreign and Chinese admit the wide extent of the evil, and do all in their power to combat it, progress will be made. I grant that it is now, and has probably always been, a subject taboo among elegant Chinese—a woman's foot a subject not to be mentioned in public. Doubtless this is a wile of the Evil One, which followed close upon the institution of the custom. To keep down discussion of it would certainly be a good way to perpetuate the evil.

The goal of all reform in this matter is not only that no more children shall be subjected to this torture but that feet already bound shall be set at liberty—that the women and girls of this generation shall be liberated. I, myself, in sympathy with the people among whom I live have learned to use the utmost tact in mentioning personally, the subject upon which they are so sensitive.

While I feel impelled to plead with every woman and girl who passes through our clinic to unbind her feet, I know that it would be words wasted. A better way is to encourage our educated Christian women who serve as clinical assistants to throw all the weight of their influence in favor of unbinding. This, without exception, they do. Their own shapely feet in neat soft shoes are a good object lesson, examined, handled, and often admired by the bound-footed woman. But to unbind their own feet and wear that kind of shoe!—No, no, it would make them a target for ridicule while they could not possibly stand. When a distorted foot is to be treated I generally leave the room temporarily that the nurses may talk more.

Strange as it may seem, in all the thousands of little girls I have seen with bound feet I have never heard one admit that her feet hurt, though suffering is written plainly on every drawn feature, and in the hobbling gait. It is a matter of pride to maintain that it does not hurt and the child who would admit it would be shamed unmercifully at home.

But when night comes and the little one is off her guard in partially unconscious slumber, sobs and pitiful wails come over the wall and I know that they tell the truth about the suffering of my little neighbor. For, once the binding is begun, it must never be relaxed, neither at night nor during the day except for periodical washing and rebinding. These periodical treatments come every ten or twenty days according to the leisure or convenience of the mother or grandmother who does the cruel work.

Yards and yards of strong blue or white cloth are used. These bandages are about three inches wide. The wedge-shaped shoe, small enough to stand on a lady's palm, is tied on tightly and is seldom taken off. It has often been my task, performed reluctantly, to put a woman on the operating table with her shoes on.

The *China Press* of March 5 reports an address given by Dr. Margaret Polk before the American Woman's Club of Shanghai, in which reference is made to an anti-foot-binding hospital in existence, whether in Shanghai or Soochow is not clear to the reader at a distance. I am sure that all over China there are readers who would like to know more of this hospital. Perhaps its methods might be multiplied in many other centers. The fact that such an institution exists in the most advanced section of China would seem to indicate that the evil is still common there.

That mission schools have accomplished some unbinding is shown by the statement of the lady principal of a school for girls. When asked if she required unbinding she replied, I have not needed to make any rule about it. All pupils are required to take daily physical drill here on the campus. They cannot take these with bound feet. They either unbind or go home. Very few go home.

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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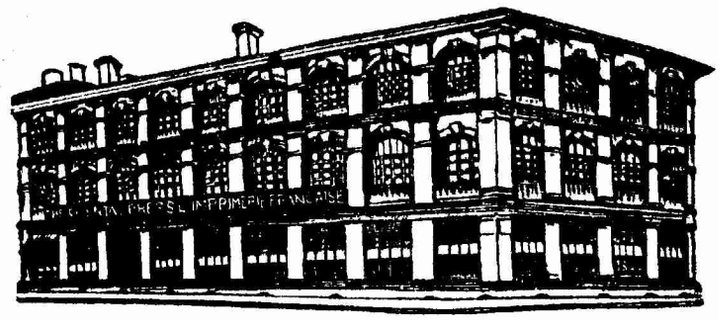

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

I read with great interest every reference to Young Men's Christian Association work and Young Women's Christian Association work in China.

There seems to me hopeful agencies for accomplishing this reform. The special attention which they give to physical well-being makes them evangels of hope to this suffering nation. Their work is now limited to the great cities, and to only a few of these. If these organizations were so strengthened financially and morally, that they might operate in every school in the land, becoming largely Chinese in personnel, they might under God's guidance become the liberators of millions of suffering girls, and tear from the history of humanity this, one of its darkest blood-stained pages. Remember the words of the father above quoted who said, "When we men will it to be done, it will be done."

China's sorrows are many. This one is wholly unnecessary. Let us not rest until it is lifted.

Lai-Chun, Shantung, April 30, 1919.

American Woman's Club

A report of the year's activities of the American Woman's Club was heard at their annual meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, May 20. Mrs. G. F. Ashley reported for the Music Department; Mrs. R. B. Nichols, Social Department; Mrs. J. Remer, Social Services; Mrs. Baldwin, Literary Department; Mrs. Viloudaki, Membership; and Mrs. Macbeth, Courtesies. Mrs. J. B. Sawyer gave an outline of the work for the coming year and reported that the Music Department would study British composers the next season, and Mrs. C. S. Lobingier stated that the Literary Department would continue their study on China, with special emphasis placed on Chinese art and literature. Mrs. C. L. Boynton, treasurer, suggested that Mex. $100 should be set aside towards the permanent equipment of the club and Mrs. Seeman was appointed treasurer for the coming year. A suggestion was made by Mrs. William Morris that Chinese girl students from American Colleges should have the privilege of the club. At the close of the business meeting Dr. Ethel Polk, of Soochow, niece of Dr. Margaret Polk, Shanghai, gave an address telling of her experiences in Siberia when in charge of the Soochow contingent of the Red Cross. Dr. Polk told of the efficiency of the Chinese doctors and nurses while doing work in Siberia and their faithfulness while overcoming the hardships in the opening up of the first relief hospital. Dr. Polk also had many pictures displaying the conditions there.

Women's and Events

Miss Ruby Ferris departed on Monday, May 19, per s. s. *Dilwara* for Bombay, India, where she will be married to Harlow H. Ferris, student secretary of the Bombay Y. M. C. A.

The Literary Department of the American Woman's Club will give a Chinese birthday feast at a Cantonese restaurant, at their last meeting, the proceeeds to be devoted to the needs of the club.

The last meeting of the American Woman's College Club will be held at the Shanghai College on Tuesday afternoon, May 27. A picnic-supper is being planned and guests will be invited.

A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Tsao at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. building, 120 Szechuen Road, on Friday, May 23. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. Y. S. Tsao.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier entertained at tea on Friday afternoon, May 23, for Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Connolly and their daughter, who have arrived in Shanghai. Mr. Connolly has recently been appointed Clerk of the U. S. Court for China.

Dr. Yamei Kin, who is investigating industrial conditions among the Chinese women, and Miss Catherine Lily, a niece of the Hon. Charles R. Crane, have arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and Peking and are staying at the Kalee Hotel.

Mrs. C. L. Boynton, 213 North Szechuen Road, held an "at home" for about fifty guests on Thursday afternoon, May 23. Mrs. Eugene Turner, Mrs. S. E. Hening and Miss Eickmeyer assisted, while the Misses Elizabeth Rugh and Elizabeth Wilbur served.

The plans for the Garden Party to be given by the members of the American Woman's Club on Saturday afternoon, May 31, have been completed and a large number of guests are expected to be present. There will be dancing and tennis. Refreshments will be served from 5 to 7 p.m.

On Tuesday afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock, the officials and members of the staff of the American Consular Court and the United States Court for China were present at a tea given by Consul-General Sammons in honor of Mrs. A. G. Loehr, who is planning to depart for America, and Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Connolly and their daughter, of the U. S. Court.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

An Interesting British Attitude Toward the Boycott

From the "Shanghai Times" (British)

Conversation yesterday afternoon with several well-known Chinese business men in Shanghai, revealed an element of the Japanese boycott situation in Shanghai which may not be generally known to the public and police. We refer to the element of intimidation that appears to be a powerful factor in the conversion of non-political business men and traders to the creed of the boycotters. Yesterday's interview with the business men in question definitely disclosed the startling fact that the boycott launched against the Japanese is not altogether of a voluntary character on the part of merchants and traders, but that the hands of the latter are forced in a great many cases against their own will and sane business instincts. A gentlemen seen yesterday, who desired not to be mentioned by name for reasons that will readily occur to readers, stated to our representative that he is daily in receipt of anonymous communications from bodies such as the "Black Hand Society," the "Japanese Boycott Society" and other organizations with kindred appellations threatening the most dire consequences in the event of the recipients not adhering to the program of the boycotters. Merchants and business men are peremptorily commanded to boycott Japanese goods and eschew all relations with Japan and the Japanese on pain of death, and visions of bombs and pistols are conjured up to affright hesitant Chinese. The effect of such communications on the minds of the recipients can be readily imagined, in view of the succession of bomb outrages that have within recent years taken place in Shanghai. The gentleman seen yesterday went so far as to admit that he took little interest in politics and that he was obliged to stop placing orders for Japanese goods under duress. We would have instantly disclosed the name of this responsible Chinese but for the fact that it would imperil his life at the hands of irresponsible desperadoes. This is a matter which might well engage the attention of the Municipal Police, for it has an ugly look about it. It might easily lead to deplorable consequences should there be lack of firmness and foresight in dealing with the situation. There can be little objection to voluntary boycott, but when methods of terrorization are resorted to, it is time for the police to step in. Such conduct should not be permitted for an instant on Municipal territory. Timely action will prevent the boycott movement degenerating into rank lawlessness, and it is better and wiser to deal with the trouble now than when it has assumed more alarming dimensions.

Big Chinese Firms Cancel Japanese Orders

From the "North China Daily News" (British)

Different trade guilds are adopting independent action for the boycott against Japanese tradal interests as already reported. Even the chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce have been compelled to offer to resign because they have sent a telegram to Peking suggesting that the government should at once appoint envoys to open negotiations direct with Japan for the return of Kiaochow, which, the merchants contend, was just what Japan had always wished for. To illustrate what the feeling of the Chinese is like, Sincere & Co. and the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. have published denials in the Chinese press that they are dealing in Japanese goods. The former company say that they regret very much for having lagged behind the movement but, as they have conscience too, immediately after sending a representative to attend the Citizens' Mass Meeting, they were the first to telegraph to Japan, stopping all orders for Japanese goods. They ask their countrymen to examine the records at the telegraph offices if they do not believe them. They swear by the bright sun in heaven that they are telling the truth! As the public have invested and trusted their money in the company, they are obliged to endure the shame of selling off their stock of Japanese goods until it is all cleared, after which they will stop such business. The Nanyang Brothers' beg to refute the allegations that they are capitalized with Japanese money and that they are cheating the people by falsely describing imported stuffs as national products. They say that these allegations were made by those jealous of their position and success in the business world. They publish a *facsimile* of the Second Registration Certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in March, 1918, in which the company's capital is stated to be $5,000,000 in shares of $50 each, half of which has been paid up. They promise to publish from day to day all evidences to prove them to be a Chinese concern.

Boycott In Full Swing

From the "Shanghai Gazette" (Chinese)

The boycott against Japanese goods is in full swing. The streets are fairly bedecked with white flags on which are inscribed the words "Do not use Japanese goods" or, in some cases, "Use Chinese manufactured goods." Those who travel in tramcars in the busy section of the International Settlement and the native city will notice large numbers of students and other people diligently handing out circulars to

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

the public which urge them to refrain from using or buying Japanese things. Those who have a little money to spend for the country, spend it in printing such circulars and others go about with white chalk in hand writing "boycott Japanese goods" or other messages on telegraph, tramway and telephone poles and other prominent places. In many places Japanese advertisements are torn down or defaced. Shop windows, instead of the usual "cheap sale" or "genuine reduction," now bear such expressions as "save your country by using Chinese articles" or "boycott the Japanese." Public indignation and anger against the Japanese is intense.

An Incident of the Boycott

From the "North China Daily News" (British)

The Chinese are boycotting things Japanese, and this is how they do it. A Chinese stepped into a large local store run by his own nationals and tendered a paper dollar in payment for a hand basin. The note was refused because it was Japanese and a silver dollar was accepted in its stead. When the purchaser arrived home and looked at the bottom of his basin he was surprised to read: "Made in Japan."

Foreigners in China Responsible Again

From the "Chugai Shogyo" (Japanese)

It is a matter for congratulation for the Chinese Republic that no more anti-Japanese disturbances have occurred in that country, but there are persistent reports regarding the boycott of Japanese goods in China. Commercial and educational bodies in Shanghai are reported to have passed a resolution not to buy Japanese merchandise, and a similar resolution is reported to have also been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce in Nanking. It is said that as these anti-Japanese boycotts are instigated by foreigners who are trying to replace Japanese in China, the movements will not speedily subside. If so, Japan's trade with China will be considerably affected, and due attention should be paid to the situation. It goes without saying that Japanese trade made a marked development in China during the war, the principal factor in this development being the suspension or reduction of European imports into China. Now that the war has ended it is possible that foreigners who lost their markets in China during the war might try to recover their trade by instigating an anti-Japanese boycott. Such a movement may be successful for a time but it cannot last long for it ignores the fundamental principles of economics. Japanese goods are cheaper than foreign goods, and the boycott of Japanese merchandise will cost Chinese much. Some Chinese on the spur of the moment may carry on a boycott, but the majority of the Chinese people will stay out of it. Japanese merchants, therefore, need not be alarmed by the anti-Japanese movements, but at the same time they should not be unduly optimistic, and should realize it is necessary for them to take steps to remedy the situation. The first need is to dispel the misunderstandings of the Chinese, and efforts should also be made to further improve the quality of Japanese merchandise. If sufficient efforts are made in this direction, the present disadvantage may be turned to good account.

Tsingtao and the World's Peace

From the "Hankow National Gazette" (Chinese)

The provisions in the secret treaties made between Great Britain, France and Italy on the one hand and Japan on the other have bound the former countries to decide the Tsingtao question in favor of Japan. Such a high-handed decision completely overlooked whose Tsingtao it is and whether the true lords of Shantung, whose interests they directly affected, would mind or not. This, however, would be but a commonplace in time when absolute monarchism rules. To-day it is rather an anomoly. The peace conference is convened as a result of the victory of Right over Might. But, at the very outset, the secret understandings of overt infringement upon the sacred sovereignty of a third party has been openly recognized as valid at the expense of the third party. It in clear, then, that the high sounding principles of World's Peace would be nothing but "air castles." What is still more astounding is the fact that such recognition is made in consideration of the abolition of Japan's proposal of racial discrimination. This of course means to prevent Asiatic immigration in the Western soil. Such disposition is equivalent to "using Asiatic knife to cut Asiatic flesh" by way of keeping the Occident world clean of any Asiatic hands. Whether a precedent of the kind was ever recognized as right and justice we have yet to find.

Ask Census of Japanese Goods

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (China)

A complete list should be taken of the Japanese goods already in stock so that the sale of the same may be traced day by day to prevent secret purchase of new stock. A weekly return should be rendered by every shop to show the quantity of Japanese goods sold during the week and the stock still on hand. These returns should be verified by special investigators from time to time. Those who are found secretly to deal in Japanese goods must be punished, their goods should be burned in public, all business relations with the violator should be severed, and his name published in newspapers so that the society may outcast him. At the same time efforts should be made to find out what Chinese and European goods are available to replace the Japanese goods. The names of these goods and their sources should be published in newspapers for the information of the general public. Diligent efforts should also be made to discover any imitation of Chinese goods; namely, Japanese goods sold under a Chinese name or Chinese signboard.

Progress of Forestry in China

BY JOHN H. REISNER

I THINK the best evidence that interest in forestry in a practical way is increasing in China is the large number of hsien magistrates, agricultural societies, agricultural and forestry companies, and other individuals who have bought either seeds and seedlings for nurseries, or trees for forest planting this last spring from the various forestry stations and institutions from which they could be purchased. It is interesting to note, and it augurs well for the future, that forestry in China seems to be developing from the bottom upwards, from the lower and smaller political units to the higher and larger units, with the Central government doing practically nothing at all. This is in marked contrast to forestry in Western countries, where the work is usually carried on by and is dependent upon the central government. One has frequently heard the criticism that there can be no hope for forestry in China until the Central government takes hold, organizes, and provides an adequate budget for the prosecution of the work on a national scale, and until national laws can be passed and adequate adminis-

tration provided guaranteeing protection to those who plant trees. I do not believe this is true. From what I have seen and personally experienced, I believe that in and through the smaller government units and semi-political agencies, such as agricultural societies, forestry can be placed on a good working basis—on a progressive basis, that naturally will be greatly strengthened when the Central government takes hold of the problem, but that can and will function independently in the meantime.

I have not been able to gather complete data except from Soong Ding-moo, of the First Provincial Forestry Station of Kiangsu, and the Nanking University nurseries, but between the two, seeds and trees were supplied this last spring for nurseries or forest planting, mostly for nurseries, to 159 district magistrates, agricultural societies, companies, experiment stations, and individuals. In addition to these, the "Educational Forest Enterprise," which I shall mention again later on in more detail, supplied seeds and trees to the amount of about $2,500, and the Yangchow nurseries, probably the largest private nurseries in the province, if not in any province, which have a capacity of several million seedlings, are reported to have had a good year's business. Seventy-five per cent of the seeds and trees supplied by the First Provincial Forest Station were distributed within the province. Only about twelve per cent of those sent out by the University nurseries stayed in the province, while eighty-eight per cent were distributed in Anhwei, Honan, Chihli, Shantung and Chekiang, in the order of importance named. This is an entirely new development, and with education, demonstration and experience will rapidly increase.

The First Provincial Forestry Station of Kiangsu, situated close by the famous Ming Tombs at Nanking, was established in 1916 by the Provincial Department of Industry, with a budget of $6,000. This was increased to $20,000 during the first year under the present director, Soong Ding-moo, a graduate of the Phillippine School of Forestry, and to $27,000 the second year. The station has under its control and supervision two sub-stations, where large planting operations are being carried on.

The central station has about 1,100 *mow* of land, a good part of which is in nurseries. Last year, the central station raised in its nurseries 1,800,000 seedlings, and had 1,200,000 transplants, or a total of 3,000,000. The Mo Fusan sub-station contains almost 20,000 *mow* of land, and by the end of this season will be entirely reforested. The second station is at Pao San, where considerable planting has been done on several of the more important dykes. Young trees are not only produced at these stations for the government's own use, but for sale and distribution. Tree seeds for nurseries and young trees for forest or nursery planting have been supplied as follows this year: In Kiangsu province, to fourteen district magistrates, twenty-three agricultural societies, twenty-four other agricultural or forestry establishments, and twenty-nine individuals. Outside of Kiangsu province, supplies were provided for eighteen agricultural and forestry establishments and sixteen individuals.

The Educational Forest Enterprise was established in 1916, and has secured a very extensive mountainous tract of land (over 100,000 *mow*) just northwest of and across the river from Nanking, west of Puchen. Funds to carry on the work are provided from a small proportion of the budgets of certain provincial schools. Extensive nurseries are maintained, which not only furnish their own planting stock, but from which they sold this past spring, as noted above, $2,500's worth of stock. The forest planting which they are carrying on is the largest in Kiangsu province, and ranks high among the very largest in any part of China. This spring already they have planted several millions of trees. The work is under the supervision of Y. Chen.

Large nurseries have also been started this year by the Peking-Hankow Railway at Huang Shang Pi (station), Honan, under the direction of Ngan Han, formerly co-director of the Forest Service organized in 1916 in Peking, but later disbanded. This is more or less of a private enterprise on the part of this government railway to make provision for its own supply of ties and other timber needed for construction and repair work. It is a wise and commendable undertaking on the part of the railway, and I understand some agreements in this connection have been negotiated between the Ministries of Communication and Agriculture and Commerce, looking forward to the extension of such work.

The Lung-Hai Railway has also started a large nursery at Chengchow, Honan, looking forward to a future permanent supply of timber to meet their needs. The work is under the care of J. Hers.

The Tcheng-Tai Railway, which connects the capital of Shansi province with the Peking-Hankow line, started a nursery and reforestation work several years ago in order to furnish certain of their equipment supplies.

Governor Yen Hsi-shan, the able and progressive Tuchun of Shansi, this spring distributed 350 pounds of *Robinia pseudo-acacia* (black locust) seed for nurseries throughout the province, as the beginning of an extended forestry policy which he is inaugurating.

The Kiangsi provincial government carries an annual budget of $20,000 for forestry work and has three forest stations, one at Kuling specializing in tea and Tung-yu, one at Tungting Sz specializing in Tung-yu, and one at Fu Kuo hsien, devoted to forest plantings.

In Chekiang a number of leading citizens have organized the "Yuin Yao Company" with a capital of $80,000, fully subscribed, and being paid in at the rate of 10 per cent a year, the annual payments of $8,000 being used for forestry work, mostly planting. This large company was an outgrowth of one of D. Y. Lin's lecture trips to Hangchow at the invitation of Governor Tueh. Y. Chen, who is managing the Educational Forestry Enterprise, is also directing the work of this company.

The colonization work which Joseph Bailie (now on colonization work in Manchuria) started on Purple Mountain at the time of the last famine, in 1912-13, has developed very largely into afforestation. This past spring (1919) about 700,000 trees, mostly pines, were planted out by the Colonization Association. A large part of this famous old mountain is now planted with trees, and is beginning to show "green" instead of its centuries-old "brown." With its favorable location along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, where it is seen by thousands of passengers daily, and as the trees grow larger, Purple Mountain will become increasingly important as a practical demonstration of what can be done with many thousands of mountains similar to it.

In addition to the teaching work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, extensive nurseries and a seed department are being developed. Both nursery stock and seeds are sold as cheaply as possible. Material was furnished, this last spring, as noted above, for thirty-four nurseries under Chinese direction and six under foreign direction, the latter mostly in connection with mission schools. In addition to seeds about 300,000 seedlings were sold. This spring's nursery planting is treble that of last year.

The afforestation work commenced by the Germans at Tsingtao and which is being carried forward by the Japanese is probably the largest piece of forest planting as yet accomplished in China.

In Chekiang and Kiangsi there is one forestry school each, of middle school grade. In Kiangsu, some forestry is taught in the First Provincial Agricultural School (middle school grade). The University of Nanking, through its College of Agriculture and Forestry, offers a college course of five years in forestry. This latter is the only college-grade forestry school in China, and from its beginning has received support from a number of provincial governments, as well as the Central government, and the Forestry Fund Committee of Shanghai.

The above evidences of progress along practical forestry lines are only those that have come to my notice. There are doubtless others, but these are sufficient to show the increasing interest in this work. The actual results, in point of all the work that is waiting to be done, are relatively small, but in view of what was being done but five years ago, they show a tremendous progress both in interest and actual work accomplished.

College of Agriculture, University of Nanking,
Nanking, May 9, 1919.

British Steel Interests Concerned Over Cut in U. S. Prices

The following statement dealing with the steel situation in England which is of interest in China was issued by the American Chamber of Commerce in London on April 10: The news of the recent cut of $4.25 in American prices for pig iron and of $12 on finished steel is causing anxiety to steel manufacturers in England. At the revised prices, four inch billets bring $38.50 per gross ton in America while the British figure is £12-5-0, practically half again as much. The American price for galvanised sheets amounts to about £21 per ton, the British about £28. According to reports received from the American Chamber of Commerce in London, British steel manufacturers see their overseas trade threatened and even their domestic markets prejudiced by this discrepancy in prices. They have reason to be disturbed because import merchants are watching the situation closely and probably only the heavy freights are averting an immediate flow of American raw steel into British works.

A further cut might bring American steel, freight and all, into the British market at less than the British price. The export problem is even more acute. Great Britain with the freight against her in addition to her already higher prices cannot hope to put steel on the Canadian market for instance at a price which will compete with the American. And having doubled her her steel making capacity during the war, the loss of overseas, and even colonial, markets at this time would be a great blow. Moreover, at the end of April the government removes its subsidy from pig iron and the price is expected to advance about £1 per ton, which will raise the price of steel £2 to £3 according to the work done on it. As a result sellers cannot quote prices for future business and buyers of the semi-finished material will not engage on contracts because they cannot tell what the steel is going to cost them. Business is slowing up.

The fact that the city of Birmingham should have placed a large order for street car rails with an American firm has evoked comment and when explained the answer makes British business none the happier. Bids were asked. Only three received—two British, one American. Other British manufacturers were approached but none could handle the contract. Of those submitted, the American was most favorable both in price and guarantee of delivery. The Birmingham instance typifies the position, and agitation is already seen in some quarters for import restrictions on steel to protect those manufacturers who, having placed their resources at the disposal of the British government during the war, are now unable to fill the orders which come to them.

The 1918 Fall Crop of Wild Cocoons in Southeastern Manchuria

The estimates made in the autumn of 1918 as to the amount of the fall crop of wild cocoons have proven to have been deceiving, for while the total number of cocoons started by the silk worms was quite sufficient to warrant the estimate of a probable crop of 620,000 baskets, inopportune rainfall resulted in a high percentage of cocoons so imperfect and light as not to be saleable. Up to December 20, 1918, it was estimated that only some 30,000 baskets had actually reached the market in Antung, and estimates of the remainder of the supply that may safely be anticipated, vary from 10,900 baskets up. Thus it is seen that instead of being a good season, as there was every reason to anticipate in the autumn, it turned out to be a disastrous one. The natural result of the short crop, accompanied as it has been by an increase in the number of reels in the city of Antung, is that many filatures are without sufficient raw material and will soon be compelled to reduce their operations or to close down entirely for the season. Another result has been a tendency towards stiff advances in prices.

J. K. D.

Chinese Sailors Insist Upon Same Pay As Britishers

According to a Liverpool despatch dated April 29, the British National Sailors' and Firemen's Union has demanded that no Chinese be signed on to man British merchant ships until the supply of British sailors and firemen is exhausted. It is said that several vessels which usually carry Chinese either on deck or below have been held up and delayed until British sailors and firemen have been secured. The situation has been further complicated by a demand on behalf of the Chinese, which their representatives have placed before the Board of Curators, to the effect that while British sailors receive £14. 10s. per month the Chinese only receive £11. 10s. per month. In the course of an

interview, a prominent official of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union stated that the policy of the organization was "British first." At the present time, in the port of Liverpool there were about 6,000 registered seamen who could not get ships. A similar condition of things obtained at other English ports. As long as there were British seamen out of employment, the union was not going to allow Chinese to man British ships. They were out for the total abolition of cheap Asiatic labor on British ships. It was not solely a question of the Chinese cutting rates—although that would not be allowed—but with an enormous number of British seamen out of work they were determined that the cheap Asiatic labor was to stop. If and when all the British unemployed seamen had been absorbed in the mercantile marine, they would not prevent the Chinese sailing in British ships, but even then they must not sail for less than the national standard rate of £14. 10s. a month for A. B.'s and £15 for firemen. Preference for the British seaman was the motto the union had adopted.

Annual Meeting of China Mutual Life Insurance Company

The twenty-first annual meeting of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd. was held in Shanghai May 16, C. R. Burkill presiding. The China Mutual, in common with life insurance companies throughout the world, experienced a fairly heavy death rate during the year 1918, mostly as a result of the influenza epidemic. The chairman in the course of his speech said that the directors had decided in view of the fact that the influenza epidemic had recurred in Europe and America, and that a recurrence might be expected in the Far East, that no bonuses on policies maturing this year should be declared nor would any dividend be paid to the shareholders. The silver income of the company had declined by Tls. 40,000 but the gold income had increased by nearly £37,000; the fact that the increase was entirely in gold was due to the fact that persons taking out policies wished to take advantage of the high rate of exchange. There had been a satisfactory increase in the volume of business transacted, policies having been issued for Tls. 2,307,457 and £801,611.

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to Albert W. Pontius, U. S. Consul at Canton, that city now has ten moving picture theaters all in daily operation. A new one reeently opened has a seating capacity of more than 1,000.

The 6th annual meeting of the Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates Ltd. was held in Shanghai May 20, B. A. Clarke presiding. The company paid no dividend and the accounts showed that it has a bank overdraft of Tls. 18,553.82.

According to the U. S. Commerce Reports the Japanese government is negotiating with the Republic of Mexico for the sale of a number of Japanese constructed cargo boats to operate between Mexico and South American ports.

The (British) China Association held its annual general meeting at the Shanghai Club May 20, E. C. Pearce presiding. The following committee was elected for the ensuing year: C. M. Bain, A. D. Bell, A. Brooke-Smith, C. M. G. Burnie, A. C. Clear, G. T. Edkins, O. M. Green, P. W. Massey, E. C. Pearce and H. G. Simms.

A tobacco manufacturing company, to be known as the Russo-Japanese Tobacco Co., has been formed at Changchun for the purpose of manufacturing cigarettes for the Manchurian trade. The capital is said to be Yen 250,000. Leaf tobacco will be obtained from Korea and Kirin. Part of the machinery has already reached Changchun.

According to the *Manchurian Daily News*, the South Manchuria Railway Co. proposes to establish an extensive sheep raising farm in Mongolia. It is rumored that the Oriental Colonization Company, a Japanese concern, is planning to organize a woolen manufacturing company under Sino-Japanese management, to be capitalized at Yen 10,000,000.

According to a recent report of the U. S. Steel Corporation dated March 31, 1919, a total of 493,552 shares of common stock of that company were owned outside of the United States. Of the preferred stock 149,832 shares were held outside of the United States. According to the report, 37 shares on this date were owned in China of the common stock and 105 shares of the preferred stock were also held in China.

The net sales of the United States Rubber Company for 1918 were $215,398,425.04—an increase of more than $39,000,000. The surplus was well in excess of $11,000,000. In President Colt's annual report he says: "Inventories of manufactured goods and materials have been taken on a conservative basis, having in mind the decline in values as a consequence of the closing of the war." There is no item in the list of assets to cover such intangible values as patents, goodwill, trade marks, etc.

The trade in matting rugs at Hongkong in 1917 was only 58,845 rolls as compared with ten times that amount in normal years. War restrictions, high freights and high exchange have almost destroyed the trade, according to American Consul Anderson, at Hongkong. The exports of this material from Hongkong to the United States in 1917 amounted to only 58,220 square yards compared with a total of 203,080 square yards in normal years.

A dividend of five per cent was declared at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Ltd. held in Shanghai May 20. G. Grayrigge, who presided, mentioned in the course of his speech that the food question in the Federated Malay States was becoming a serious one, owing to the scarcity of supplies of rice from Burmah and Saigon, and estates were now compelled by the government to grow certain foods such as paddy, etc., to meeting the requirements of the labor force.

A dividend of 10 per cent was declared at the annual meeting of Lane, Crawford & Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai May 22. This company conducts a general department store business. James Ambrose, who presided, mentioned in the course of his speech to the assembled shareholders that they had stock in hand at the end of the year of a value of $587,003.03, this being a large increase on the previous year but during the past two years it had been the policy of the company to purchase on a extensive scale; had the sudden termination of the war been foreseen it was possible that they would not have laid in such heavy stocks; at any rate, with a view to a reduction in the quantity of goods held, orders were now being limited to actual requirements.

Our Announced Policy

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Est'd 1916.

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New Books and Publications

Woodrow Wilson

An Interpretation, by A. Maurice Low, author of "The American People: A Study in National Psychology." Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Shanghai: Edward Evans & Sons, Mex. $4.

MR. Low, one of the best-known writers and political observers in Washington for the past twenty years, has thrown a new light on Mr. Wilson, and it is certain that the book will provoke widespread interest and discussion. "I have made no attempt to write either history or a biography of Woodrow Wilson," says Mr. Low in his preface. "That time has not yet come. . . . what I have endeavored to do is to interpret the character and motives of Mr. Wilson as revealed by his speeches, writings and statesmanship, letting the reader draw his own conclusions from the evidence presented."

Mr. Low has written this interpretation "because the man to-day who occupies the largest place in the world's thought is almost as little understood by his own people as he is by the peoples of other countries, and still remains an enigma," but his point of view as an interpreter is that of a contemporary foreign observer, who, while having the benefit of long residence in the United States and an intimate knowledge of its people and politics, may justly claim a detached point of view and to be uninfluenced by personal or political considerations.

The author, A. Maurice Low, is peculiarly qualified by experience, scholarship and intimate knowledge of public men and affairs for his task. Born in London, educated there and in Austria, the recipient of the degree of Master of Arts from Dartmouth College; since 1906 he has been the chief American correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, and a frequent contributor to the leading English and American reviews. He is the author, among other works, of "The American People: A Study in National Psychology," which has received discriminating praise in both this country and abroad.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone; W. Hendry, Scotland; N. M. MacDonald; A. Snow; E. D. Hewan, London; Mr. and Mrs. Semevm, Odessa; K. Khdaira, Osaka; S. Sakai; M. Mishima, Tokio; E. Winston, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Peking; Mrs. K. Moore, Athens; Miss A. Moore, Athens; Capt. R. S. Taylor; J. W. Parsons; J. P. Medoris; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Poons, Kobe; E. M. Cohen, New York; J. Riddick; J. A. Williams, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Riedel, New York; M. Sabner, New York; Miss L. Guerite, New York; J. J. Porter, New York; F. Marcussen, Yokohama; Mrs. S. C. Campbell, Victoria; G. F. Obey, London; G. W. Terry, London; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Mahony, San Francisco; Miss R. Mahony, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lorber; J. W. Oats, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Beeson; Mrs. Petres; Mr. and Mrs. Bruschwenler; A. H. Kutzschback; Capt. C. F. Garry; C. Fefenne, Tientsin; Capt. K. L. Rosendaal, Netherlands; M. R. Bakes, England; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Holme, Nagasaki; Dr. M. C. Kahn, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. M. McMullen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lyons, Liverpool; K. Winston, New York; Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Schwad, New York; Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Weeks, New York; Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Dickinson, England; Capt. and Mrs. Jay, England; A McWilliams; H. J. Hull, Seattle; Mr and Mrs. Cattin, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lourey, San Francisco; E. D. Armstrong, San Francisco; G. J. Ritter, San Francisco; L. Forbes, Vancouver; L. Goulder, Sydney; C. L. Thomson, Kobe; Mrs. Masson; Maj. and Mrs. C. H. Page; C. Chase; M. and Mrs. C. V. Syms, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Forster; T. Crothwait; L. Dybwad, Christiania; Mrs. Leslie, Tientsin; P. E. Gain, Tientsin; Mrs. Tulagne, Peking; Mrs. Lemorne, Tientsin; Miss Boinfald, Tientsin; Capt. E. O. Martin, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. W. Hosken, New York; Mrs. Sakurai, Tokio; J. L. Davis, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: E. H. Colleyshaw, Hongkong; D. Kyriazis; I. E. Sheebinin; M. Sabner; Miss Stockin, Honolulu; Miss A. Davis; T. J. Barkly; Mrs. T. J. Barkly; Mrs. C. D. Swain; H. Davenport; H. C. Steiner; E. F. Obey, London; G. W. Perry, London; Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Morse, Local; W. S. Barkley; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Parker, Hongkong; F. D. Irvine, Tientsin; W. J. B. Waite; J. Walker; A. S. Ross, Newchwang; Lt. W. O. Parry; Newchwang; R. H. Walter; J. Mattershead; Mr. and Mrs. N. Cooke, Changsha; Mr. and Mrs. Korff, New York; Mrs. G. H. Alabaster, Tientsin; W. Ashton, New York; Mrs. R. Grumberg, Harbin; A. Zimmerman, New York; J. R. Teague; P. D. G. Gain, Tientsin; J. M. Burns, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor, New York; G. V. Lansell, Hongkong; Miss McKenzie, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Hanshane, Switzerland; Stubblefield, Ningpo; Daulton, Hangchow; Lt. Wiley; W. Urguhart; Mrs. C. S. Upson and child; Miss Alcott; Mrs. G. C. F. Russel; Docquiers; D. W. McLom, Nanking; Mrs. Parkinson and child; Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Oliver and daughter, Chefoo; O. C. Cornish, Tientsin; Mrs. Holm and daughter, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Van Boven and child, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Schogoleff and child; Mrs. G. Rose, Ningpo; Mr. and Mrs. Hold, Local; Miss. Newbery, Local; J. Wickmeyer, Singapore; C. Mommas, Singapore; R. W. Lane, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. L. Kagin, Peking; A. Blanckensee, England; Mr. and Mrs. C. Huglin; Maurice Barnett, Philadelphia; Robt. H. La Porte; Fred. E. Snape; G. W. Rucker; Mr. and Mrs. N. Matheson; Mr. and Mrs. H. Moore and child, London; Paul M. Fogolevitch, New York; O. D. Doty, Honolulu; H. de Kerenger, Peking; Dr. Yamei Kin; Miss Catherine Leslie, Chicago; Frank Strohan, Japan; G. B. Leicester, Canada; C. M. Low, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and children; Mrs. A. E. Jones, Dalny; G. F. Petree, Local.

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

May 19, 1919; Cause No. 663; In re Estate of Paul McRae, deceased; certificate of appointment of administrator in Virginia.
" 19, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; report of death; deposition.
" 20, " Cause No. 772; In re Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Miller Wilkinson, deceased; deposition; letters testamentary.
" 20, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; certificate of death; deposition.
" 21, " Cause No. 776; United States v. Walter George Wallace; Commissioner's minutes.
" 21, " Cause No. 779; King Tai Shing v. Leong Poon; petition.
" 21, " Cause No. 775; Roberts v. Roberts; appearance.
" 21, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; oath and bond of administrator; submission of surety to jurisdiction; letters of administration.
" 21, " Cause No. 766; In re Last will and Testament of Nina Isidore Keiser, deceased; copy of letters testamentary issued in Tennessee; copy of will.
" 22, " Cause No. 771; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles A. Swanstrom, deceased; report of death.
" 23, " Cause No. 709; Hsai Chin On v. The Barkley Company, Inc.; praecipe for execution.
" 23, " Cause No. 710; Liddell Bros & Co. v. The Barkley Company, Inc.; praecipe for execution.

Hearings:

May 19, 1919; Cause No. 776; United States v. Walter George Wallace; preliminary examination.
" 22, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Company.

Judgments and Orders:

May 16, 1919; Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abagail A. Sutterle, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.
" 19, " Cause No. 531; In re Last Will and Testament of John Joseph Wade, deceased; directing distribution of assets.
" 19, " Cause No. 776; United States v. Walter George Wallace; accused bound over to the United States Court.
" 20, " Cause No. 772; In re Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Miller Wilkinson, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.
" 21, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 27, 1919; Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

(*Continued from last week*)

The attention of all American Consuls, members of the Bar and others interested in the draft of these Rules, appearing in this and previous issues of MILLARD'S REVIEW, is invited and any comment, suggestions or criticisms will be welcomed at any time before the promulgation of said Rules.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge, U. S. Court for China.

D. ABATEMENT AND SURVIVOR

Sec. 43. **General Rule.** No action, the cause of which survives or continues, abates by a party's death, disability or transfer of interest; but the court may, on motion, allow the action to continue by or against such party's personal representative or successor in interest. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, Tit. II, sec. 35. Cf. Act of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, sec, 236, 247).

Sec. 44. **Survivor.** Every cause of action in favor of or against a party survives except those for injuries to reputation, or to the person [1] not resulting in death; but recovery for death [2] by wrongful act, neglect or default is limited to the sum of ten thousand dollars and to cases where the deceased obtained no recovery during his life-time. (Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. II, Ch. 854, sec. 1301).

1. At common law the maxim was *actio personalis cum persona moritur.* See Piggott, Nationality, Pt. II, 67.
2. Such actions must be brought within one year. See *supra* sec. 31 (6) (b).

TITLE III

PARTIES

A. PROVISIONS REGARDING BOTH.

a. Names.

Sec. 45. **Designation.** Except as otherwise herein provided the party complaining shall be known as the plaintiff and the adverse [1] party as defendant. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. 11, sec. 2); Oregon Laws, Oct. 11, 1862.

1. *In all actions in rem* the person having the agency or possession of the property at the time of seizure shall be deemed the adverse party until a claim shall have been put in, when the claimant and the person having the agency or possession as aforesaid shall both be considered adverse (Act of Congress of June 30, 1902, 32 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Sess. I, Ch. 1329. p. 538).

Sec. 46. **Married Women** may sue and be sued in their own names and right as if single (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, sec. 21 Cf. 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit II, sec. 28; Oregon Laws, Oct. 21, 1878).

Sec. 47. **Associations.** When two or more persons associated in any business, transact it under a common name, they may sue and be sued therein regardless of whether it includes their individual names, but the latter must be disclosed upon demand of the adverse party (Id., sess. 23, 24, from English Supreme Court Rules XLVIII A, 1, 2).

Sec. 48. **Assumed Name.** An individual who transacts business under a name or style other than his own may sue or be sued therein (Id., sec. 25 from English Supreme Court Rules, XLVIII A, 11).

For the former rule see Chong Kee v. Robert Dollar Co. (U. S. Court for China, March 30, 1917, No. 561.)

b. Joinder

Sec. 49. **General Rule.** All persons in or against whom any right to relief is alleged to exist, whether jointly, severally or in the alternative, may, except as otherwise provided herein, join as plaintiffs or be joined as defendants, in one action where, if separate actions were brought, any question of law or fact would arise which might conveniently be determined in a single proceeding. (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, sec. 1; from English Supreme Court Rules, XVI, 1, 4. Cf. Rules, H. B. M.'s Courts in China, sec. 79 (1, 2)).

Prior to the adoption of this Rule parties whose interests were not common could not be joined. Chong Kee v. Robert Dollar Co. (U. S. Court for China, March 30, 1917, No. 561).

Sec. 50. **Separating Issues.** If such joinder appears likely to delay or prejudice the disposition of the cause, the court may, at any time, order a separate trial of the issues, or a dismissal, as to any of the parties (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, sec. 3; from English Supreme Court Rules, XVI, 1).

Sec. 51. **Property Actions.** Persons by or against whom any interest or lien is claimed respecting property which forms the subject of the action, may join as plaintiffs or be joined as defendants (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, sec. 8).

Sec. 52. **Joint Contracts.** In actions on a joint contract, whether partnership or otherwise, the representative of a deceased co-contractor may be joined as plaintiff or defendant with the survivor (Id., sec. 10).

Sec. 53. **Adding Parties.** The court may determine any controversy between parties before it when it can be done without prejudice to the rights of others, or by saving their rights; but when a complete determination of the controversy cannot be had without the presence of other parties, the court shall cause them to be brought in. (Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, tit. II. sec. 40).

Sec. 54. **Unwilling Co-Plaintiff.** If the consent of any one who should have been joined cannot be obtained he may be made a defendant, the reason therefor being stated in the complaint (Id., sec. 39. Cf. American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2, sec. 15).

Sec. 55. **Consequences of Misjoinder.** No action shall be defeated solely by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties but the court may, at any stage, order a dismissal as to any parties improperly joined (American Judicature Soc. Rules, Art. 2. sess. 4, 7).

(To be Continued)

08-556

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of THADDEUS MILLER WILKINSON, Deceased.	Cause No. 772
	Estate No. 292
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 24, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) LYDIA A. WILKINSON,

Executrix,

Foochow, China.

May 24, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JENNIE LOUISE CODY Deceased.	Cause No. 773
	Estate No. 293
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 17, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CLARENCE L. FOSTER,

Executor,

American Baptist Foreign

Mission Society,

Yachow, Szechuen, China.

May 17, 1919.